# THE Bombay Gazette

AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

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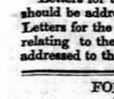


FOR LONDON DIRECT.

*To Sail about 10th May.*

THE Splendid fast-sailing British Ship EXCELSIOR A. 1. 9 years, 682 Tons Register, WM. SANDERSON, Commander. This ship will be found a first-rate Conveyance for Passengers.

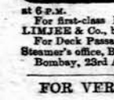
For Passage apply to
Bombay, 21st April 1863. WM. NICOL & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE A 1 Ship FRENCHMEN, 1156 Tons register, will sail about the beginning of May, has two side Cabins still disengaged. For Passage, apply to Captain GALLOWAY, at Messrs. ROBINSON & Co., Bombay.

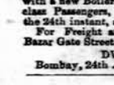
DIVING APPARATUS.

C. E. HEINKE, SUBMARINE ENGINEER, 79, Great Portland-street, London, begs to call the attention of Shipowners, Contractors, &c., to the important Improvements made by him in the SUBMARINE HELMET, DRESS, and APPARATUS, which enables a Diver to remain any length of time under water for the Recovery of Property from Wrecks, Making and Repairing Foundations of Harbours and Bridges, and also for PEARL and SPONGE DIVING.



FOR KURRACHEE.

THE S. S. "PIONEER," R. TAUNTON, Commander, will be dispatched as above, on MONDAY next, the 27th instant, at 4 P.M. For Freight and Passage, apply to RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.



FOR SURAT.

THE new and fast sailing Screw Steamer TELEGRAPH, Captain J. STEPHENS, will be despatched to Surat on FRIDAY the 24th instant, at 6 P.M.

For first-class Passage, apply to Messrs. MANOCKJEE LIMJEE & Co., below Messrs. FRAMJEE & Co.'s, Rampart Row.

For Deck Passage and Freight apply to the Manager at the Steamer's office, Bazar Gate Street.

Bombay, 23rd April 1863.

FOR VERAWAL, POORBUNDER AND MANGROLE.

THE fast-sailing first-class Steamship MANCHESTER, C. W. MCDONALD, Commander, was lately repaired extensively and efficiently in Her Majesty's Dockyard under the supervision of Government Officers; Her Engines have been thoroughly repaired and refitted with a new Boiler, and has excellent accommodation for first-class Passengers, will leave for the above Port, on FRIDAY, the 24th instant, at 12 noon, positively.

For Freight and Passage, apply at the Office, No. 60, Bazar Gate Street, near Thacker Jewraj Baloo.

DWARKADASS ODHOVJEE, Secretary.

Bombay, 24th April 1863.

FOR SURAT.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer PHLOX, C. PUDDICOMBE, Commander, will start for the above Port, on FRIDAY, the 24th instant, at 3 P.M., positively.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Steamer's Office, Bazar Gate Street, opposite to JAVERCHUND ATMARAM.

Bombay, 24th April 1863.



FOR SURAT.

THE new and well-known Steamer MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE, A. L. TAYLOR, Commander, will start for the above Port, on MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 11 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply at Steamer's Office, next to Bazar Gate.

Bombay, 24th April 1863.

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21st April 1863.

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FOR SALE.—THE BURLINGTON ALBUM, of Pianoforte, Vocal and Dance Music for 1863. Published by ROBERT COCKS & Co., publishers to Her Majesty and to the Emperor Napoleon III.
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An early application is desirable.
Bombay, 17th April 1863. H. BROOKE, Secretary.

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SPECIFIC FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY AND PILES.—MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. have just received a supply of Pulverised Biel fruit, which can be obtained at their establishments in the Fort and Byculla.
Manufactured by Mr. F. Pogson, Dounton, near Simla.

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NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the late Firm of W. H. WALKER & Co. are requested to settle their accounts as soon as possible, or they will necessarily be handed over to our solicitors for recovery.
BASSETT & Co.


## Notices.

NOTICE.—The Firm of MCCORMICK & Co., has been dissolved. The business will in future be carried on solely by D. A. MCCORMICK, to whom all communications are to be addressed.

NOTICE.
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES FETE.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES' FETE will be received by the Bank of Bombay, and such Gentlemen as have already Subscribed towards it are requested to pay the amount of their Subscription into the Bank of Bombay as soon as practicable.
VENAYECKROW JUGONNATHJEE Secretary.
Bombay, 20th April 1863.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.—The Executive Engineer Surat and Broach, is prepared to receive, up to the 15th May, Tenders for the repairs of all Public Buildings and other works in the Surat and Broach Collectorates; schedules showing the probable quantity of work to be done, can be obtained on application at the Executive Engineer's Office in the Ditch Bunder at Surat.
Executive Engineer's Office, Surat, 14th April 1863.

NOTICE.—TENDERS are invited for the ERECTION of an IRON SCREW PILE PIER, in the Harbour of Sedasheghur. A copy of the Specification and Section of the Site, can be obtained on application (post-paid) to the undersigned.
The time of commencement and the time of completion must be stated in the Tender.
All Woodwork will be executed by the Public Works Department,
A sum equal to 10 per cent. of the amount of Tender or approved Securities to that amount must be deposited with the undersigned on the signing of the Contract.
No reason will be given for the rejection of any Tender, and no Tender will be received after the 1st May 1863.
W. A. BAKER, Captain,
Executive Engineer, North Canara.
Office of Executive Engineer, North Canara, Sedasheghur, 9th January 1863.

NOTICE
TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on Wednesday the 29th inst., at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, a quantity of old unserviceable Naval Stores, consisting of Canvas Awnings, Sails, Rope, Iron Tanks, Boats, Iron Scraps, Coal Dusts, and other Miscellaneous Articles, received from H. M.'s Vessels of War and Departments of the Dockyard.
Also a quantity of good serviceable Stores, consisting of Anchors, Chain Cable, Fishing, a list of which may be seen at the Storekeeper's Office. Also, some Rigs Spars imported from England per ship *Eloisa*, and not adapted for the Indian Naval service, and a number of Spars, Booms, Masts, Yards, and Lower Masts, recently returned from the Persian put out of Commission belonging to the Indian Navy, and which are no longer required by Government.
*Terms of Sale.*
A deposit of 25 per cent. for all lots above 10 Rupees is to be paid immediately the lots are knocked down, and the remainder is to be paid, and the articles cleared away on or before the seventh day after the sale, otherwise the deposit will be forfeited, and the lots resold at the risk and loss of the first purchaser.
All lots of 10 Rupees and under are to be paid for as soon as the lots are knocked down to the purchaser.
J. MULLALY,
Officiating I. N. Storekeeper.
I. N. Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 9th April 1863.

NOTICE
IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Sealed Tenders will be received at the Indian Naval Storekeeper's Office, until the 20th day of July next, for the purchase of the following Vessels of Her Majesty's Indian Navy, viz:—
Receiving Ship *Ajdaha*,
Steamer *Semiramis*,
Steamer *Beresice*,
Schooner *Constance*.
Schooner *Mahi*.
with Masts, Yards, Standing and Running, Rigging, Anchors, Chain Cables, &c.

ALSO,
4 Pairs of Engines for Gun Boats 80 Horse power, each pair fitted with 3 Tubular Boilers, propeller shafts and other appurtenances. These Engines are by Robert Napier, of Glasgow, and are of excellent finish.
The Receiving Ship *Ajdaha* is of 1,440 tons burthen, built in England in 1846. Copper and Iron fastened and, Coppered. She has been decked with Teak.
The Paddle Steamer *Beresice*, is of Teak, having been rebuilt in Bombay in 1849; burthen 664 tons, Coppered and Iron fastened. The Engines are by Bombay Napier, of Glasgow, of 230 nominal Horse Power, Side Lever Principle, fitted with Tubular Boilers. This Vessel has stowage for 16 days coal, and a complete condensing apparatus for including fresh water.
The Paddle Steamer *Semiramis*, is of Teak, she was built in Bombay in 1842, and she was thoroughly repaired in 1861. burthen 960 tons, with Engines, Boilers, &c. complete: Copperred and Copper fastened. The Engines are by Coward and Forester of Liverpool, of 300 nominal Horse Power, Side Lever Principle, fitted with Copper Boilers (weighing about 75 Tons more or less) she is fitted with a fresh water condensing apparatus, and has stowage for 20 days coal. The whole Machinery is in good working order.
The Schooner *Constance* is 186 Tons burthen, Schooner *Mahi* of 161 Tons burthen. These Vessels were built in the Bombay Dock Yard in 1838, of the best Malabar Teak, Coppered and Copper-fastened, and their Hulls are in good repair and sound condition.
A deposit of 10 per cent. of the amount tendered is to be sent with the Tender, and good security given by the Tenderer for the payment of the remaining amount, which must be paid within 20 days from the day the offer is accepted by Government, or the Deposit will be forfeited, and the Vessels and Engines resold at the risk and loss of the Tenderer.
A list of the Duplicate Machinery belonging to the above Vessels, can be seen on application at the Indian Naval Storekeeper's Office, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily, Sundays excepted, and where any further particulars will be furnished.
The Vessels are now lying in the Harbour, where they can be inspected at any time on application, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily, Sundays excepted.
No Tender will be accepted for the rejection of any Tender.
The Tenderer will be liable to pay such amount of Town duties as may be demanded by the Commissioner of Customs.
J. MULLALY,
Officiating Indian Naval Storekeeper.
*Bombay, I. N. Storekeeper's Office, 23rd April 1863.*

THE SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS HAVE much pleasure in laying before the PUBLIC OF BOMBAY the following Correspondence:—
TO THE SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
The sons of light, having by those means so well known to the craft, discovered the Masonic radiance in the countenances of Five of the Sons of Harmony, even through the darkness in which their countenances are wont to be enveloped, hail them as Brethren of the Mystic Tie, and request that they will favour Bombay with at least one more Musical Treat before they migrate to Poona, and that with the readiness to please which has made them so eminently successful they will give that Entertainment at the Town Hall.
G. TAYLOR, Provincial G. Master of Bombay.
G. S. JUDGE, D.P.G.M. of Bombay and W. M. to Lodge of Truth.
W. TREVOR ROPER, W.M. Lodge of St. George.
ALFRED KING, W. M. Lodge of Concord.
Bombay, April 16th.

To GEORGE TAYLOR, Esq., Provincial Grand Master of Bombay.
J. S. JUDGE, Esq., D.P.G.M. of Bombay and W. M. to Lodge of Truth.
W. TREVOR ROPER, W. M., Lodge St. George.
ALFRED KING, Esq., W. M., Lodge Concord.
BRETHREN,—Yours of the 16th instant, requesting us to give an Entertainment at the Town Hall before our departure from Bombay has just been received, and in reply beg to thank you most sincerely for the kind interest you have shown us during our stay in that City, and also for this further proof of your Brotherly regard. We have therefore great pleasure in naming THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 30th, for the proposed CONCERT.—We have the honor to remain, dear Sirs and Brethren, your fraternally,
J. O. PIERCE.
DAVE CARSON.
T. P. BROWER.
E. F. PALIN.
of the San Francisco Minstrels
Adelphi Hotel, 18th April 1863.

ALBERT, MEDICAL and FAMILY ENDOWMENT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—REDUCTION OF RATE OF GRACE.—From henceforth *thirty days of Grace* will be allowed for payment of Yearly and Half-yearly Premiums, and fifteen days for Quarterly and Monthly payments.
Should death occur during the currency of these days and before payment of the Premium due, the Policy will be held valid and effectual, and the Premium be deducted from the sum assured.
EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.
C. H. BOGOURNE, Secretary.
Bombay, 1st January 1863.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.—The East Indian Railway Company having nearly completed the work for which their River Transport Flotilla was constructed, are prepared to accept Tenders for all or any portion of the same It consists of eight Steamers built and engined by the firm of Messrs. Robt. Stephenson & Co., of Newcastle-upon-Tyne,—of Five Steamers built or purchased in India—of Eight Iron Barges, built in England by Messrs. Robt. Stephenson & Co., and Messrs. Vernon & Co., and of a large number of Iron Sailing Boats built or purchased both in England and India.
Full particulars may be obtained of, and Tenders for the whole or any part, will be received up to the 1st May, 1863, by EDWARD PALMER, Esq., the Company's Agent at Calcutta, who is empowered to accept from it at any time such tenders as may be considered satisfactory.
D. I. NORD, Secretary.
Alderman's Walk, New Broad Street, E.C.,
London, 17th November, 1862.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
F. BORSINI, CHRONOMETER, WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER, AND JEWELLER, begs to inform his customers and the public generally, that he has now removed his Establishment to No. 38, Medows Street, Fort, next door to the shop of the late firm of Peat & Co., Saddlers, where he invites an inspection of a newly arrived assortment of Watches, Clocks, Musical Boxes, and Jewellery, made by the best London and Geneva makers.
N. B.—Chronometers repaired, cleaned, and accurately rated.
Watches of every description repaired and cleaned properly, so as to ensure time-keeping.
CHARGES MODERATE.
Bombay, 1st April 1863.

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| | | |
|---|---|---|
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HERBERT & Co.—RAMPART ROW.
GRAND DISPLAY OF PIANOS.
HERBERT & Co., respectfully invite attention to the unequalled assortment of Pianofortes now opened-out for trial and selection, in their large Music Room on the upper floor of No. 2, Rampart Row.
The following list comprises only those arranged in their order down the middle of the room:—
No. 1. A BROADWOOD'S GRAND SQUARE, secured for the climate of Bombay, by Broadwood & Co., London. This Piano has just arrived, and is in the same state as when first packed in its case; its quality may be known from the fact that it is found in good tune and fit for immediate use, not requiring any attention or tuning after a long voyage. Price Rs. 900.
No. 2. A GERMAN PIANO of very excellent tone, and of strong manufacture, made of well-seaso

## Commercial.

### BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
*Friday, 24th April* 1863.

EXCHANGE.

| On What Place. | Terms. | | Rates. |
|---|---|---|---|
| London Banks | 6 months' sight | 2s. 0¼d. | |
| Do. Credits | Do. do. | 2s. 0⅛-16d. | |
| Do. Documents | Do. do. | 2s. 0¼d. | |
| Calcutta | At sight | 99½ | |
| Madras | 30 days' sight | 99 | |
| China | 90 Do. do. | 33 per $100. | |

SHARES.

| Names. | Paid up | Last Half-yearly Dividend. | Rates. |
|---|---|---|---|
| BANKS. | Rs. | | |
| Agra Bank | 500 | 5 pr. ct. | 100 per cent pm. |
| Bombay Bank | 1,000 | 4½ do. | 139 prem. |
| Central Bank | 250 | 2½ do. | 16 prem. |
| Commercial Bank | 500 | 4 do. | 26 ex divid. |
| Chartered Bank of India, Aus. & China | 200 | 4½ do. | 39 premium. |
| Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London and China | 250 | 5 do. | 85 premium. |
| Oriental Bank Corporation | 250 | 8 do. | 125 pr. ct. pm. |
| Madras Bank | 1,000 | 4½ do. | 102 premium. |
| PRESS &c. | | | |
| Apollo Press Co. | 11,000 | 1,800 per share | Rs. 23,000 p. sh. |
| Colaba Press Co. | 2,700 | 500 do. | Rs. 6,000 p. sh. |
| Hydraulic Press Co. | 4,000 | 350 per share | Rs. 250 dis. nom. |
| Peninsular Hand & Press Co. | 6,000 | 225 per share | Rs. 4,800 p. sh. pm |
| RAILWAY Cos. | | | |
| G. I. P. Railway Co. | | | |
| Consolidated Stock | 218-3-0 | pr. ct. | Rs. 4 disct. |
| Do. New £20 shares | 130.14.0 | 2½ do. | Rs. 8 disct. |
| Bombay Baroda & C. I. M. Co. | 1,000 | 2½ do. | Nominal. |
| SPINNING & WEAVING Cos. | | | |
| Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co. | 5,000 | 1,000 per share | 500 dis. |
| Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co. | 1,100 | ..... | Rs. 350 disct. |
| Manockji Petit Spinning & Weaving Co. | 550 | ..... | Rs. 110 disct. |
| Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co. | 2,500 | 450 Rs. p. share | Rs. 325 prem. |
| Royal Spinning and Weaving Co. | 1,500 | ..... | Rs. 400 disct. |
| Victoria Spinning Co. | 5,000 | ..... | nominal. |
| Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Co. | 4,500 | ..... | Ditto. |
| Jafar Alee Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited | 125 | ..... | Ditto. |
| Bomanjee Wadia Spinning Co | 5,000 | ..... | |
| Colaba Land Co. | 10,000 | Rs. 100 | Rs. 25,000. |
| Tuticorin Mill Co. | 4,000 | ..... | Rs. 500 disct. |

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan | | 104 |
| " Loan 1835 36 | | 99 |
| " Loan 1854-55 | | |
| New Five per Cent. Loan | | 109 |
| Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan | | 117½ |

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sovereigns, each | Rs. | 10-4½ |
| Bank of England Notes | " | 10-3 |
| Spanish Dollars | " | 240 |
| Carolus | " | 290 |
| Mexican Dollars | " | 225 |
| German Crowns | " | 213 |
| Five Franc Pieces | " | 205 |
| Bar Silver | " | 196½ to 196⅝ |
| Gold Leaf | " | 16-7 |

FREIGHTS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| To Liverpool (Cotton) | £3 | 6s. 0d. to £4 0s. 0d. |
| " (Seed) | £2 | 5s. 0d. to £2 7s. 6d. |
| To London (Cotton) | £3 | 5s. 0d. to £3 10s. 0d. |
| " (Seed) | £3 | 0s. 0d. |
| To China | | |
| To Clyde | | No enquiry. |
| To Hull | | |
| To Calcutta and back | Rs. 20 offered. | |

(PRICES CURRENT (23rd April 1863.)

| COTTON at Colaba | Per candy. |
|---|---|
| Broach and Surat New (ready.) | Rs. 490 to 495 |
| New Dholleras, (ready.) | " 470 to 472 |
| New Bhownuggur, (ready.) | " 470 to 472 |
| New Oomrawuttee | " 420 to 425 |
| Old Oomrawuttee | " 422 to 428 |
| Old Dharwar Bowgitchas | " 532 to 533 |
| New Barsee, and Nuggur | " 422 to 425 |
| New Vaurvul | " 441 to 442 |
| New Khandeish | " 418 to 420 |
| New Poratchee | " 442 to 443 |
| New Accola | " 427 to 428 |
| New Mangalore | " 412 to 443 |
| OPIUM.—Malwa, Rs. 1,615 to 1,620. | |
| SEEDS.—Linseed, Khandeish...at Rs. | 6-11 to 6-12 per cwt. |
| Rapeseed, Guneet | 7-0 to 7-2 |
| Gingelly mixed (Black and White) | 32 to 33 |
| Niger | 27 to 28 |

### OPIUM MEMORANDUM FOR THE WEEK ENDING TUESDAY, 21st APRIL, 1863.

PASSES GRANTED.

| Years. | Up to 4th April 1863. | From 5th to 11th April 1863. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| AT INDORE. | Chests. | Chests. | Chests. |
| For 1861-62 | ... | ... | *20,150 |
| " 1862-63 | 33,602 | 658 | 34,260 |
| AT AHMEDABAD. | | | |
| For 1861-62 | ... | ... | *42 |
| " 1862-63 | 4,208 | 106 | 4,314 |

IMPORTED INTO BOMBAY.

| Years. | Up to 14th Apr. 1863. | From 15th to 21st April 1863 | Lost on the Road. | Total Imported. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| AT INDORE. | Chests. | Chests. | Chests. | Chests. |
| For 1861-62 | ... | ... | 7¾ | *26,142¼ |
| " 1862-63 | 30,113¾ | 951 | 2 | 31,064¾ |
| AT AHMEDABAD. | | | | |
| For 1861-62 | ... | ... | ... | *42 |
| " 1862-63 | 4,192¼ | ... | ¼ | 4,192½ |

EXPORTED BY SEA.

| Years. | Up to 14th Apr. 1863. | From 15th to 21st April 1863 | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| AT INDORE. | Chests. | Chests. | Chests. |
| For 1861-62 | 25,981 | 6 | 25,987 |
| " 1862-63 | 25,015¼ | 27¾ | 25,043 |
| AT AHMEDABAD. | | | |
| For 1861-62 | 34 | ... | 34 |
| " 1862-63 | 3,616¼ | ... | 3,616¼ |

DETAIL OF EXPORTS FROM 15TH TO 21ST APRIL 1863.

| | |
|---|---|
| *Of the Season* 1861-62 | Chests. |
| Per *Patamay Luxumee* | 6 |
| *Of the Season* 1862-63. | |
| Per Steamer *John Bright* | 27¾ |
| Total | 33¾ |

N. B.—The Opium Season year commences from 1st October and ends with 30th September.

* During the whole Season. (Errors excepted)

E. L. JENKINS,
Dy. Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium, P.U.
Bombay, Custom House, 22nd April 1863.

## Banks.

### ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| On London at 6 months' sight | | 2s. | 0d. per Rupee. |
| " | 4 do. | 1s. | 11½d. do. |
| " | 3 do. | 1s. | 11½d. do. |
| " | 2 do. | 1s. | 11½d. do. |
| " | 1 do. | 1s. | 11½d. do. |
| On Scotland | on demand do. | 1s. | 11½d. do. |
| On Ireland | do. | | |
| On Paris, at 2 days' sight | | 1s. | 11d. do. |

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms :—

| | |
|---|---|
| payable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards | 2 per ct. per annum. |
| Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice | 4 " |
| Do. do. 6 do. | 5 " |
| Do. do. 12 do. | 6 " |

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made. (*if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms :—

| | |
|---|---|
| If to be remitted through the Corporation | Without charge. |
| If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of | ¼ per cent. |
| On returning Government Paper out of safe custody | ¼ per cent. |
| Hours of business | 10 to 4 o'clock. |
| Saturdays | 10 to 1 do. |

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Sydney.

The Corporation [illegible] Drafts on the Corporation and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation [illegible] Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 1st April 1863.

### COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848, and by Imperial Decree of 20th July* 1854.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000.)
RESERVE FUND.—Francs 8,350,000 (£334,000.)

*Head Office*—14, *Rue Bergere, Paris.*
Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, and Bourbon (Réunion).

*London Bankers.*
UNION BANK OF LONDON; MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

*Offices*—23, *Rampart Row.*

THIS Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places: as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichéry, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Hongkong, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| On London 6 months' sight | 2s. | 0¼d. | per Rp. |
| 3 Do. Do. | 2s. | 0d. | " |
| On Demand | 1s. | 11¾d. | " |
| On France 6 months' sight | frs. | 2-56 cts. | " |
| 3 Do. Do. | " | 2-53 | " |
| On Demand | " | 2-50 | " |

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits when not less than Rs. 1000, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, for fixed periods as may be specially arranged.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c. may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 25th March 1863.

### THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING, IN 10,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.

*Head Office*—16, *Cornhill, London.*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

*Chairman.*
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.

*Deputy-Chairman.*
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.)
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)

*Bankers.*
LONDON.....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited,) 5, Lothbury.
LIVERPOOL .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited.) "The Albany."
SCOTLAND.....The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND .....The National Bank.

The Bombay Branch has been opened for business in the premises lately occupied by the Bank of Bombay.

The Manager grants drafts at the following rates of Exchange, viz :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| On London or Liverpool at 6 months' sight | 2s. | 0d. | per Rup. |
| " " " 4 do. | 1s. | 11¾d. | do. |
| " " " 3 do. | 1s. | 11¾d. | do. |
| " " " 2 do. | 1s. | 11¾d. | do. |
| " " " 1 do. | 1s. | 11¾d. | do. |
| On Scotland } On demand | 1s. | 11¾d. | do. |
| On Ireland } | | | |

Drafts on *Scotland* and *Ireland* are issued payable *on pemand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a Lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank is prepared to negociate drafts payable in London or Liverpool, and will also purchase or grant Bills payable in Calcutta.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and 1 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

| Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal | 6 | per cent | per annm. |
|---|---|---|---|
| do. do. do. do. | 5½ | do. | do. |
| do. 6 do. do. | 5 | do. | do. |
| do. 4 do. do. | 4½ | do. | do. |
| do. 3 do. do. | 4 | do. | do. |

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time, if the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will *generally* be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000 are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents, and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed

"*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay.*"

R. E. W. BAKER, Manager.

Rampart Row, 7th April 1863.

### CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| On London at 6 months' sight | 2s. | 0d. | per Rupee. |
| " 4 do. | 1s. | 11¾d. | " |
| " 3 do. | 1s. | 11¾d. | " |
| " 2 do. | 1s. | 11¾d. | " |
| " 1 do. | 1s. | 11¾d. | " |
| On Demand | 1s. | 11¾d. | " |
| On Scotland } On demand | 1s. | 11¾d. | " |
| On Ireland } | | | |

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland at 1 day's sight... } 1s. 11d. "

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

| | |
|---|---|
| On Current Accounts | 2 per cent. |
| Deposits for 3 months | 3 " |
| Do. do. 6 do. | 4 " |
| Do. do. 12 do. | 6 " |

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates on of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission, will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ¼ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES,
Bombay, 1st April 1863. Acting Agent.

### CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and, not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.
Do. " 6 " " 5 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "

EXCHANGE.

| Bills on London, at 6 months sight | 2s. | 0¼d. | per Rupee. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ditto at 4 ditto | 2s. | 0¼d. | do. |
| Ditto at 3 ditto | 2s. | 0d. | do. |
| Ditto at 2 ditto | 1s. | 11¾d. | do. |
| Ditto at 1 ditto | 1s. | 11¾d. | do. |
| Ditto on demand ditto | 1s. | 11¾d. | do. |

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. Commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged. On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission

| | |
|---|---|
| Hours of business | 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. |
| Saturdays | 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. |

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Bombay, 2nd April 1863. Manager.

### THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.

*Incorporated by Royal Charter.*

HEAD OFFICE.....LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG, EDINBURG, and SYDNEY.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £3,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LAKS OF RUPEES.)

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London on demand and at from one to six month's sight; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| On London at 6 months' sight | 2s. | 0d. |
| " 4 months' sight | 1s. | 11¾d. |
| " 3 months' sight | 1s. | 11¾d. |
| " 2 months' sight | 1s. | 11¾d. |
| " 1 month's sight | 1s. | 11¾d. |
| On demand | 1s. | 11¾d. |
| Circular Notes | 1s. | 11d. |

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Sydney.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.
2. On fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. pe annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, (Limited), or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made (*if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and Enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Sydney, New South Wales, (Mr. Alexander Campbell, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

H. B. MACCULLOCH, Manager.

Bombay, 9th April 1863.

### CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

*Office*—No. 20, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid-up Capital—£644,000.

*London Bankers,* { The Bank of England. The City Bank.

*Branches and Agencies* at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Rangoon.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates viz :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6 month's sight (not under £50) at | 2s. | 0d. | per Rupee. |
| 4 Do. | at | 1s. 11¾d. | " |
| 3 Do. | at | 1s. 11¾d. | " |
| 2 Do. | at | 1s. 11¾d. | " |
| 1 Do. | at | 1s. 11¾d. | " |
| On demand | at | 1s. 11¾d. | " |

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows :—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Do. | 6 | do. | 5 " |
| Do. | 12 | do. | 6 " |

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ½ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe ustody, 2½ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

The Directors have recently opened an Agency of the Bank of Rangoon for the transaction of general Banking and Exchange Business.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
April 2nd 1863. Agent.

### COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding 50,000, repayable on demand ..... 2 per ct. per ann.
Fixed Deposits for 6 months ..... 5 do. do.
Ditto Do. 12 do. ..... 6 do. do.
Cheques paid, or Cash received, under Rs. 20.

CASH CREDITS.

On Government Securities ..... 8 per cent.
On other Securities ..... 9 do.

EXCHANGE.

| Bills on London at 6 months' sight | 2s. | 0d. | per Rupee |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ditto 4 ditto | 1s. | 11¾d. | do. |
| Ditto 3 ditto | 1s. | 11¾d. | do. |
| Ditto 2 ditto | 1s. | 11¾d. | do. |
| Ditto 1 ditto | 1s. | 11¾d. | do. |
| On demand | 1s. | 11¾d. | do. |

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent commission.

Hours of business .....10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturdays .....10 to 1 do.

ROBERT ANGUS, Manager.

Bombay, 10th April 1863.

## Shipping.

### BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

| DATE. | SHIPS. | COMMANDERS. | FROM |
|---|---|---|---|
| Apr. 23 | Telegraph (s) | Shepherd | Surat 22 April. |
| | Fazal Carrim | Nacoda | Calcutta 25 Feb. |
| | Asteroid | Gardner | Calcutta 5 March. |

INTELLIGENCE.

Per Ship *Asteroid*, from Calcutta.—On the 13th March, spoke the ship *Harriet Humble*, from Malabar Coast bound to Moulmain. On the 24th, spoke the ship *Forfarshire*, from Bombay, towards Calcutta, 21 days out. On the 1st April, spoke the ship *Sarah*, from Bombay bound to Galle, 7 days out.

DEPARTURES.

| DATE. | SHIPS. | COMMANDERS. | TO |
|---|---|---|---|
| Apr. 23 | Haddington | Brown | Havre. |
| | Mary Grant (s) | Dermott | Galle & Calcutta. |

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Steamer *Telegraph* from Surat.—Major and Mrs. Boyd; Mrs. Clark; Dr. Byramjee and one hundred and forty-three natives.

Per Ship *Asteroid*, from Calcutta.—Mrs. Willis; Mrs. Gardner and a Parsee.

PORT CLEARANCE.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Ship *Marquard Family*, H. Jones, bound to Calcutta.
Brig *Nasrool Ahmed*, Nacoda, bound to Malabar Coast.

COMMENCED LOADING.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Ship *Gertrude*, for Liverpool.
Ship *Crescent*, for Liverpool.
Ship *Broughton Hall*, for Liverpool.
Ship *Solomon Shah*, for Persian Gulf.
Ship *Mohmed Shah*, for Calcutta.
Brig *Amanatool Rahaman*, for Kurrachee.

### DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, THURSDAY, 23RD APRIL 1863.

*For London.*

*Prince Consort.*—1,024 bags Linseed, 1,828 cwt. 2 qrs 8 lbs., Remington and Co.; 125 bags Coffee, 156¼ cwt., M. Rogers and Co.; 480 pieces E. Teeth, 16 cwt. 17¼ lbs., Ravagur Coovergur.

*Excelsior.*—1,000 bags Linseed, 500 cwt., S. Burstall and Co.; 100 bales Wool, 300 cwt., Topun Enderjee.

*Pride of the Ocean.*—444 bundles Surseesed, 222 cwt., Waljee Mooljee; 150 bags Coffee, 225 cwt., Jugmohundass Samuldass; 1 case Sundries, Ruttonjee Cursetjee; 2 bales Cow Hides, Ebram Dada.

*Patterson.*—200 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., B. H. Cama.

*For Liverpool.*

*Recorder.*—15 bales Cotton, 45 cwt., 15½ bales Wool, 54½ cwt., Enderjee Narronjee; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt. Ludha Sewjee.

*General Neil.*—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Runchore Megjee.

*Havelock.*—300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., B. H. Cama.

*Lillies.*—50½ bales Cotton, 176¼ cwt., Cursonjee Sobhagchund.

*Militus.*—210 bales Cotton, 735 cwt., D. J. Lisboa; 250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., W. Nicol and Co.; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Bhimjee Samjee; 75½ bales Cotton, 264¼ cwt., Nensy Curumsy; 260 bales Cotton, 910 cwt., Khatow Khimjee.

*Rona.*—250 bundles Myrabolans, 125 cwt., Shamjee Jewraz; 200 bales Cotton, 375 cwt., E. and H. Shapoorjee and Co.; 800 bales Cotton, 1,060 cwt., B. H. Cama.

*Wasp.*—18½ bales Wool, 40½ cwt., Thara Lalljee; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt.. Ludha Sewjee; 50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Khutow Varsey.

*Vitteria.*—2 bales Cotton, 7 cwt., Robert Frith and Co.; 166 bales Cotton, 571 cwt., Lulloobhoy Maneecklall; 250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., W. Nicol and Co.; 60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Nagey Dewjee.

*Almora.*—113 bales Cotton, 395¼ cwt., Nagjee Sowdew.

*Tudor.*—75 bales Cotton, 262½ cwt., Lackmedass Harribhoy; 225 bales Cotton, 787½ cwt., Buttonjee Roopjee; 200 bales Coir Cable, 400 cwt., Damjee Pursotum.

*Broughton Hall.*—1,000 bales Cotton, 3,500 cwt., John Clover and Co.

*Gertrude.*—45 casks Cocoanut Oil, 193½ cwt., Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy.

*Coronet.*—3 bales Cotton, 10½ cwt., Finlay, Clark and Co.

*Siroco.*—5 bags Myrabolam, 2½ cwt., Frungopulo Agelario and Co.

*Earl of Dalhousie.*—100 bales Wool, 300 cwt., Dinshaw Dadabhoy Ghandy.

*Belooches.*—40 bales Wool, 120 cwt., Jewraz Damodar; 240 bales Cotton, 840 cwt., B. Sazba and Co.; 300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., Culliandass Nesserwanjee and Co.

*Frenchmen.*—260 bales Cotton, 910 cwt., David Sassoon and Co.; 107 bales Cotton, 374½ cwt., Vulubdass Lilladhur.

*Ocean Empress.*—30 bales Wool, 90 cwt., Jaynarron Dhunraz.

*Anna Dorothea.*—55 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Luchmedass Harribhoy; 300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., B. H. Cama.

*Duncairn.*—1,000 bundles Gall, 500 cwt., Virjee Samjee; 210 bales Cotton, 735 cwt., Jewraz Balloo; 500 bundles Gall, 250 cwt., Virjee Samjee.

*Feronia.*—1,000 bundles Gall, 490 cwt., Hirjee Dewjee.

*King of Italy.*—390 bags Surseesed, 450 cwt. Goculdass Tezpall.

*Berbice.*—60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Lalldass Chubildass; 121 bales Cotton, 423½ cwt., Lulloobhoy Maneecklall; 1,000 bundles Surseesed, 500 cwt., Dewjee Meckrany; 110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Morarjee Pudomay and Co.

*Glenalva.*—100 bales Wool, 300 cwt., Samjee Hemraz; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Runchore Megjee; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Gunsy Tickum; 40 bales Wool, 120 cwt., Samjee Geega; 34 bales Wool, 102 cwt., Wilba Mudon; 115 bundles Hemp, 115 cwt., Bhimjee Jewraz; 1,450 packets Rapeseed, 725 cwt., C. Warwick.

*Princess Alexandra.*—485 bales Cotton, 1,697½ cwt., Vundravun Megjee; 490 bales Cotton, 1,715 cwt., Mevjee Soondeejee; 496 bales Cotton, 1,722½ cwt., Davedass Jugjeevun.

*May Queen.*—360 bales Cotton, 1,260 cwt., Jewraz Balloo.

*South Carolina.*—350 bags Surseesed, 525 cwt., Nurpall Mooljee.

*Crescent.*—2,000 bags Nigerseed, 1,000 cwt., T. Chambers.

*For Havre.*

*Neptune Bride.*—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., J. Siegfried & Co.

*For Southampton.*

Steamer *Salsette.*—6 chests C. Shawls, 91 pieces, Myadass Ramchund; 4 cases Shawls, 36 pieces, Nundram Ramputrap; 2 chests 29 pieces Juvarremull Dulsookroy; 2 chests 17 pieces, Hokumchund Sewnath; 6 chests 120 pieces, Crumchund Ramjeedass; 1 chest 36 pieces, Safedin Golam Hosen; 1 chest 11 pieces, D. Sojeeram; 2 chests 37 pieces, Gunneedass Berlassry; 1 chest 37 pieces, Panalall Chelaram.

*For Hongkong.*

Steamer *Emeu.*—9 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Juggunath Ramjus; 101 chests M. Opium, 140 lb. each, Javid Sassoon and Co.; 6 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Russoojee Limjee and Co.; 5 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Shurreeram Dowlutram; 12 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each. Peerbhoy Khaluckdena and Co.

*For Shanghai.*

Steamer *Emeu.*—24 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Peerbhoy Khaluckdena and Co.; 6 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Lulloobhoy Purbhoodass; 10 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Stenhouse and Co.; 2 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Shurreeram Dowlutram; 1 chest M. Opium, 140 lbs., Cullian Jaeta; 12 chests M. Opium 140 lbs. each, Premabhoy Hemchund; 7 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Jugunath Ramjus.

## VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

FROM LONDON.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1557 | Africana, H

Mr. J. H. E. Hart, Executive Engineer 3rd Class, to be an Executive Engineer 2nd Class, vice Captain J. M. Greig, R. E., appointed Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The furlough granted to the Rev. G. Watson, on the 24th of February last, will commence from the date of his departure from India.

The Rev. W. Carr, Chaplain of the Harbour, is appointed to act as a Chaplain at Kurrachee until further orders.

The promotion of the Venerable Archdeacon M. J. T. Boys, to be Chaplain has effect from the 11th December last, vice Schwabe retired.

The Rev. W. Goodall, Chaplain of Sattara, is permitted to retire from the service, from the date of the departure of the last Mail Steamer in May next, and is allowed leave of absence from his station from the 14th May preparatory to his departure.

The Rev. G. Watson is allowed leave of absence from his station, Kurrachee, preparatory to his departure on furlough to England.

## Letter to the Editor.

### MASONIC PATRONAGE OF THE SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

DEAR SIR,—The entertainment which the Minstrels intend to give us on the 30th instant in the Town Hals (for the Public) is, I hear, "under the distinguished Patronage of the Masons of Bombay." How is it, may I ask, that the Masters of the two Scotch Lodges have withheld their names? If the Masters of "Perseverance" and "Rising Star" send a line in your columns they will greatly oblige the several members of their respective Lodges.

I, who belong to the Irish Constitution, will gladly go and take others with me belonging to the Fraternity.

Permit me to ask those in authority if the Masons are to attend in full costume?

I shall feel obliged by your kindly inserting these lines.—Yours truly,

A MASTER MASON.

23rd April, 1863.

### DEBT, MONEY-LENDING AND THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S LATE ORDER ON THESE SUBJECTS.

THE old Hindoo law which prevents a creditor from claiming interest greater than the original debt seems well suited to the people among whom it prevails, for it must be a powerful check upon them, it must interfere with their favorite plan of letting debt and interest run on until they form a firmly rivetted chain, a coil from which the victim has no escape. I do not enter here into the question of usury, or say what may, or may not, be considered fair interest, but if a creditor finds his capital doubled in the course of a few years, I should say he has not much cause to complain, and if he has experienced any difficulty in drawing the interest, it may be well to call in the loan, and get accounts settled up, before it can fairly have done more than double itself. Unfortunately there are always to be found persons so embarrased, or so reckless, or so thoughtless, that they have recourse to the money-lender, and will avail themselves of his ready assistance however exorbitant the terms. When they do this from utter want of principle they deserve to wear the galling shackles they forge for themselves; but when youth and inexperience are drawn into the toils cannot withhold my pity for the victim, and my indignation against his seducer.

It is said that debt prevails to some extent among the officers of the Indian army, and I can readily believe that a subaltern on finding himself suddenly, thrown on his own resources in this strange land will be but a poor match for the cunning and plausible Hindoo; and I should be disposed to mete out sharp justice to those who take advantage of youth and inexperience, and involve the unwary in a mesh from which the best efforts of their after life will scarcely extricate them. Sir W. Mansfield seems to share in my hatred of debt, and his dislike to having those under his control so involved is very creditable to him; no doubt his feelings on this point will be found by what he wished; but he does not seem to take my view of the case, or to think that the evil can be best overcome by attacking it in the stronghold of usury rather than in the outworks of youthful folly and thoughtlessness.

It seems from a memorandum, dated 24th March, 1863, and issued from Head Quarters, Mahableshwur, that an energetic and far-seeing Brigadier has expelled a shroff from a Cantonment Bazar for charging usurious interest, and the fellow, who found his nest a comfortable one, has the impudence to apply to the Chief to be permitted to resist the local authorities, and return to his quarters. Sir William considers the question on three grounds, its expediency, its legality and as a matter of principle of the legality I need say very little, for in a camp Bazar the military authorities have almost unlimited powers; and they can scarcely exercise them to better effect than in expelling therefrom dangerous and vicious characters. Among these I should certainly include the money-lender who tempts young lads to take his loans "at forty or fifty per cent." He is a moral pest and ought to be driven forth to stop the spread of such pernicious money dealings. But the question of expediency cannot be settled in so few words. It is perhaps on this ground that most forms of martial law, can be defended and plead for measures that are arbitrary and despotic.

I think the Commander-in-Chief has scarcely brought his usual shrewdness to bear upon this part of the matter, for he says, in the first place, that "if a man be determined to borrow money, and is either compelled, or foolish enough, to give usurious rates of interest, he will effect his loan somewhere or other, even if all exchange operations be entirely, and despotically, impeded in the place in which he happens to reside—consequently no protection is afforded to the so-called young officers, by inflicting punishment on a single Shroff, whose operations happen to be brought to notice." I agree with Sir William that if a man is "determined" to ruin himself, it would be exceedingly difficult, perhaps impossible, to prevent him from doing so, but I believe that the generality of those who fall into the clutches of these money-lenders have no determination, or strong feeling of any kind, in the matter, but that they are led in to the objectionable practice of borrowing thoughtlessly, foolishly, weakly we may say, in consequence of finding the means so ready to their hands. It is for this class, rather than for the depraved and unprincipled, that protection should be sought and I think there are not many, who would deliberately and determinedly insist upon involving themselves in pecuniary difficulties, if the ready Shroff were not ever near to tempt them on.

Ensigns and Cornets come out to this country very young, and they have probably but just emerged from a military college, or other institution, where they were kept under strict rule, when they find themselves launched into a world, where there are many sunken rocks for the unwary. If we have it in our power to start them fairly on their course, to watch over them as we should watch over the young swimmer, or to pilot them out to a safe sailing ground, as we should pilot a ship over the harbour shoals, we may save many a fair vessel from being wrecked at starting, and a small if forth to battle bravely with the storms of life. It is chiefly in the early years of their Indian career that we can believe gentlemen to be so much exposed to danger and temptation, but in this time lasting mischief may be done. When youth passes away, and principles become firmly established, when the native character is somewhat known, and when worldly experience has taught the folly as well as the wickedness of these money transactions, we should hope that our military officers would no longer prove a prize to the native money-lender. But while we agree with much of what Sir William says as to the uprightness, and amount of principle, to be expected from the British officer as an educated—and perhaps we may add a Christian gentleman, we think that it is running a great risk to leave him to battle alone, in early youth, with all the enemies that beset his path; and he could perhaps be saved from the clutches of these harpies at least, if usury were not openly countenanced by the authorities, Sir William further says: "It may generally be taken for granted that it is not the very young or inexperienced who thus run into debt but on the contrary officers of from two to five years standing, who have got into habits of extravagance at Race Meetings, Gymkhanas, and the like resorts." I should scarcely think that this would be borne out by facts, for the young Cadet is beset with offers of money loans, and goods on credit, on his arrival, and if he wants a horse, or furniture for his bungalow, or guns, or clothes or supplies of any kind, there are dealers only too glad to oblige him, and to get him on their books, and to give him the idea that the day of reckoning may be long deferred. We know that the offer of money on interest is often made unasked, and these great facilities are likely enough to engender habits of extravagance, and to foster vice. It does not seem likely, that a lad would firmly resist for from two to five years and fall at least, but if this is really the case, it is a strong proof of the perniciousness of the system, and a greater reason why he should, if possible, be preserved from temptation, and I cannot think that an officer, who has come out at sixteen, or seventeen, and has spent two or three years in the country, has become so old, and manly, and experienced, as to forfeit all claim to protection and sympathy.

It is said that "It is not apparent why a greater protection should be afforded to a British officer than to an untaught ryot;" but the cases are not parallel. The ryot is of the same race as the usurer, and he is perhaps therefore better prepared to protect himself, and he generally does not begin life, on his own account, at so early an age, and whenever he does begin he is surrounded by his own people, father, grandfather, or uncles, who, in a country where patriarchal feelings still prevail, form a powerful barrier between him and evil; he can appeal too to the Hindoo law, and thus baffle his creditor. Then again, we are probably less able to protect the village ryot than our own young countryman in a military cantonment; and as he is game eagerly marked by the fowler, it would perhaps be no great stretch of authority to remove the snare from his door, and give him some chance of free action.

I cannot believe either that a solitary example of expulsion from a "Bazar" of "a single Shroff whose operations happen to be brought to light" would do nothing towards deterring others from similar practices. A single instance may have much effect for either good or evil; and I have some fear that the leniency shown to this man may serve only to make these rapacious money-landers more bold, and fasten the fetters more firmly around their unfortunate victims.

Poona, April 20. A. B.

## Births, Marriages, & Deaths.

*No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the name and address of the sender.*

BIRTHS.

At Madras, on the 16th April, the wife of Asst. Overseer F. Conroy, D. P. W., of a daughter.

At Madras, on the 17th April, the wife of Lieut. J. G. Lindsay, Royal Engineers, of a son.

At Royapoorum, on the 12th April, the wife of Dr. H. Paterson, Esq., F.R.C.S.E., Medical Missionary, of a son.

At Meerut, on the 5th April, the wife of Captain Seagrim, 90th Light Infantry, of a son.

At Cawnpore, on the 16th April, the wife of Captain C. Gordon Cunliffe, Bengal Staff Corps, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

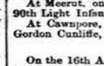
On the 16th April, at the Cathedral, by the Revd. F. Spring, Maxwell Graham, Esq., 12th Regt. N. I., and doing duty Poona Horse, to Elizabeth, second daughter of Lieut.-Colonel Lynch. K. L. S., Commanding 18th Regt. N. I.

DEATH.

On the 8th April, at Mhow, Lester Allen Howard, the infant son of Lieut. Lester H. Sibthorpe, H. M.'s 9th Regt. N. I

## Post Office Notices.

OVERLAND MAIL.



THE Overland Mail per P. and O. Company's Steamer SALSETTE, will be closed on WEDNESDAY, the 29th April 1863, at 7 o'clock A.M. An After-Packet will be kept open, on payment of the usual Fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps), until 8 o'clock A.M. Registered Letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

POSTAGE:

| | *Vid Marseilles.* | *Vid Southampton.* |
|---|---|---|
| Weight under ½ ounce | Rs. 0 6 0 | ..... |
| ,, ½ ,, ..... ,, 0 8 0 | | Rs. 0 4 0 |
| ,, 1 ,, ..... ,, 0 14 0 | | ..... |
| ,, 1 ,, ..... ,, 1 0 0 | | 0 8 0 |
| ,, 2 ,, ..... ,, 2 0 0 | | ,, 1 0 0 |

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for CEYLON, PENANG, SINGAPORE, and HONGKONG, per P. and O. Company's Steamer, KAEU, will be closed on TUESDAY, the 28th April 1863, at 6 o'clock P.M. A Packet for late Letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A.M. on the 29th April.

Letters, &c., for AUSTRALIA will be despatched by this opportunity.

SIND MAILS.

The Mails for KURRACHEE and SCINDE, per Steamer TILLY, will be closed 12 hours after arrival of the next Overland Mail.

MAILS TO MUSCAT VIA KURRACHEE.

Mails from Bombay for Muscat will in future be sent *via* Kurrachee by the Mid-monthly and other Steamers to that place, and thence forwarded by Bugla to Muscat, when Steamers are not available.

ZANZIBAR MAIL.

A Mail for ZANZIBAR will be made at this Office and despatched, via Aden, by the last Overland steamer of each month, the usual Steam Postage, must be pre-paid.

DELIVERY OF MAILS.

As it is necessary under orders from the Secretary to the London General Post Office, that the Overland Mails from Bombay be always on board the Contract Steamers before 10 A.M., and as the dates of departure will, in future, fall on the same days with those for the China Mails, the public are hereby informed that the first or morning delivery of local Mails will not be made on those days until after 10 A.M.

REVISED MEMORANDUM OF DEPARTURE AND ARRIVAL OF OVERLAND AND CHINA MAILS DURING THE YEAR 1863.

FOR ENGLAND.—14 and 29—10 A.M.

FOR CHINA, AND FOR AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.—14 and 29—2 A.M.

FOR SUEZ, MUSCAT AND PERSIAN GULF.—About 10 and 26—12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

MAILS EXPECTED.

FROM ENGLAND.—About 10 and 26.

FROM CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.—About 5 and 22

FROM SIND.—About 12 and 28.

FROM MUSCAT.—About 12—28.

FROM PERSIAN GULF.—About 12—28.

During the monsoon, viz.: from 24th May to 9th Sept. 1863, the Overland Mail will leave on the following dates:—

| | |
|---|---|
| 24 May | 24 July |
| 9 June | 9 August |
| 24 June | 24 do. |
| 9 July | 9 September. |

CALENDAR—APRIL, 1863.

First Quarter.....Sunday 26d. 8h. 58.9m. A.M.

| Days. | Date. | Sundays, Festivals, &c. | Sun Rises | Sun Sets. | High Water Bombay Harbour Morn. | High Water Bombay Harbour Even. | Evening Gun-Fire Shears Gun. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | |
| Fri. | 24 | Mercury sets at 6.34. | 5 58 | 6 18 | 2 49 | 3 9 | |
| Sat. | 25 | St. Mark, Evangelist. | 5 57 | 6 19 | 3 31 | 3 54 | |
| Sun. | 26 | 3rd Sunday after Easter | 5 57 | 6 19 | 4 19 | 4 49 | |
| Mon. | 27 | Venus rises at 7.31. | 5 56 | 6 19 | 5 24 | 6 2 | |
| Tues. | 28 | Venus sets at 8.43. | 5 55 | 6 20 | 6 40 | 7 15 | |
| Wed. | 29 | Mars rises at 8.54 | 5 55 | 6 20 | 7 48 | 8 22 | |
| Thur. | 30 | Mars sets at 10.12. | 5 54 | 6 20 | 8 51 | 9 10 | |

Date 22nd April, Time—8h. 18m. 12s

CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

*Friday* 24th.—Shakespeare died 1616.—Daniel Defoe died, 1731.—Great fire at Surat, 1837.

*Saturday* 25th.—Dutchess of Gloucester born, 1776.—Princess Alice Maud Mary born, 1843.—The Isthmus of Suez Canal commenced, 1859.

*Sunday* 26th.—David Hume born, 1711.

*Monday* 27th.—Surrender of Kumson, 1815.

*Tuesday* 28th.—Chaucer died, 1434.—Tobacco first brought to England, 1583.—Mutiny of the *Bounty*, 1789.

*Wednesday* 23rd.—Peace of Aix la Chapelle, 1748—Peace with Russia, 1856.—Piedmont invaded by Austria, 1859.

*Thursday* 30th.—Battle of Fontenoy, 1745.—Duchess of Gloucester died, 1857.—Destructive thunder and hail storm at Aden, 1859.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ADEN | Apr 2 | KURRACHEE | Apr 15 |
| AGRA | Apr 18 | LAHORE | Apr 15 |
| ALLAHABAD | Apr 4 | LONDON | Mar 19 |
| AUSTRALIA | Mar 25 | MAURITIUS | Jan 6 |
| ALEXANDRIA | Mar 22 | MADRAS | Apr 18 |
| BANGALORE | Apr 17 | MALTA | Mar 23 |
| COCHIN | Apr 11 | MESSRS | Apr 17 |
| CALCUTTA | Apr 15 | OUDH | Apr 15 |
| CAPE | Jan 21 | PUNJAUB | Apr 10 |
| CEYLON | Apr 17 | PEGANG | Apr 11 |
| DELHI | Apr 17 | RANGOON | Mar 11 |
| FRANCE | Mar 21 | SUEZ | Mar 28 |
| HONGKONG | Apr 1 | SINGAPORE | Apr 9 |

THE

FRIDAY, APRIL 24, 1863.

THE Madras Administration Report for the year ending 30th April 1862 has only now been given to the *public*. How long it has been *in print*, in the hands of Government the publisher, we know not. If it be designed and desirable that these Reports should be given to the public it were well that they were given before they become stale. We are permitted to read the Report of the previous year almost at the time that we should be reading that of the past year.

The year under report is the memorable one in which Madras lost territory and gained power. In that year, the District of North Canara, an important member, was amputated from the Madras Presidency and fitly joined to that of Bombay; and the provisions of Act 24 and 25 Victoria, Cap. 67, under which the power of legislating for local purposes was restored to the Madras Government, were brought into operation. Madras has certainly not yet forgotten the former of these events, as an occasional cry of agony uttered by its public organs shows; and we trust it will never be allowed to forget the latter, but that the power thus gained will be added to from time to time—which we believe it will be, since it is much easier to give political liberty than to take it away. The new Legislative Council of the Governor of Madras for making Laws and Regulations did important work during the first year of its existence, and fully justified the wisdom of its institution. The Legislative Branch of the Madras Government, like that of the sister Presidencies, may be said to have been rendered a little more independent and much more efficient during the year under report.

In the Judicial Branch there was great need of improvement, and this we trust, it has received during the past year. During the year under report, 2,82,976 original suits were instituted in the several Civil Courts, which with 68,855 suits pending from the previous year, made a total of 3,51,831 suits. There was an excess of 1,45,142 original suits instituted in 1861-62 over the number of the previous year. This large excess was owing in a great measure to the Act for the limitation of suits (No. XIV. of 1859,) which was expected to come into operation on the 1st May 1861 but was afterwards by Act XI. of 1861 postponed to the 1st January 1862), having had the effect of inducing parties whose claims were effected by it, to institute their suits prior to those dates. Of the 3,51,831 suits which came before the several Courts 53 per cent. were disposed of, leaving 1,66,180 pending at the close of the year. Of the 1,85,651 suits disposed of, 2 per cent. were tried by Civil and subordinate Judges, and 98 per cent. by Principal Sudder Ameens, Sudder Ameens, District and Village Moonsiffs. There was a general decrease of the average duration of suits as compared with the previous year. The subjoined table shows to what extent:—

| | 1860-61. Years. | Months. | Days. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Civil Court | 1 | 4 | 11 |
| Subordinate Court | 1 | 4 | 16 |
| Principal Sud. Ameen's Court. | 0 | 10 | 23 |
| Sudder Ameen's Court | 0 | 9 | 1 |
| District Moonsiff's Court | 0 | 7 | 11 |
| | 1861-62. Years. | Months. | Days. |
| Civil Court | 1 | 0 | 16 |
| Subordinate Court | 1 | 2 | 9 |
| Principal Sud. Ameen's Court. | 0 | 10 | 20 |
| Sudder Ameen's Court | 0 | 8 | 18 |
| District Moonsiff's Court | 0 | 6 | 25 |

Of 19,216 appeals which came before the Lower Appellate Courts, 7,014 or 37 per cent. were decreed on the merits, 5,594 or 29 per cent. were otherwise disposed of, and 6,032 were undisposed of at the close of the year. The few remaining cases were remanded or dismissed for default. The average duration of all the appeals was nine months and twelve days. Of the regular and special appeals which came before the Sudder Court, 88 of the former and 1,461, of the latter, no less than 63 regular and 770 special appeals were pending at the close of the year. This record of the administration of Civil justice in Madras will be interesting to many. It shows the great need that existed of reform. We need only remark with reference to criminal justice, that there was a large increase of petty offences, and a very considerable increase of crimes and misdemeanors during the year 1861-62. With respect to the efficiency of the police force, the following suggestive observations are made in the report:—"The successful detection and prosecution of crime require a far higher degree of professional ability, skill and acquirement than can as yet be looked for in a force rapidly brought together and formed of the most heterogeneous and often hopeless elements. In the early stages of the organization of such a force, the material that presents itself must be accepted, and instruction and the elimination of unlikely characters be trusted to for bringing it into shape. The natural aptitude, steady patience, unwearied diligence, ready resource, the quiet persistent determination of the true detective are rarely met with; and when possessed, require experience and much patience to develop them. * * * * The difficulties encountered in seeking to establish a system of detection in which illegal modes of obtaining evidence are neither tolerated nor practiced, are very great in India. Utterly erroneous ideas on the subject prevail, not only amongst the Police, but amongst the native Magistracy and people. All look to the prisoner for evidence against himself; and prosecutors will scarcely come forward, so distrustful are they of the possibility of detection, wherever the Police take no means to secure a confession. These irregularities, the pernicious habit of indiscriminate arrest, and many others have to be checked with a determination and severity that sometimes paralyze the exertions of men unInstructed and unskilled in sound methods of following up criminals, and unaccustomed to look for the proper sources of information." These observations are as applicable to our local Police as to that of Madras; and suggest the only apology for its inefficiency. What with the ignorance, venality and falsehood of the Police, the prosecutors, the witnesses, it is almost marvellous that any justice is ever done in our Criminal Courts. In our opinion, it requires a far larger European element than at present exists in the Police in order to establish "a system of detection in which illegal modes of obtaining evidence are neither tolerated nor practiced." We are far from believing all the stories we hear of the native officers of Police; but if half of what we almost daily hear, be true, illegal modes are tolerated and practised to an almost incredible extent. The erroneous ideas that are well known to prevail on this subject in all classes of the native population render it more than probable that most complaints of this kind against the native officers of Police are not without good foundation. If the most important concern of a State is its criminal jurisprudence, too much care cannot be given to the constitution and efficiency of the Police force, whose duty it is to detect crime and bring criminals to justice. We have often urged the importance of a larger European element in our Police force, and we cannot doubt that the necessity for it will ere long be perceived by the authorities. A native police is absolutely necessary; but in the present intellectual and moral condition of the native population, the subordinate as well as the superior officers of the force should be Europeans.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Englishman* at Beirut writes our contemporary, that England and India are to be connected by another telegraphic bond. "The wire is now accumulating in the Beirut custom-house, which is to be laid down from Beirut southwards through ancient Phœnicia and Philistia to the land of Goshen in Egypt, there to connect with the Isthmus and Arabian line to India. The communication will thus be complete and independent of the possible interruption of the sub-marine lines between Egypt and Malta, and from Malta to the mainland of Europe."

But this will be no new line of telegraph to connect England and India, and so far from being independent, even if it were made "of the sub-marine lines between Egypt and Malta," the exact contrary is the case. The line referred to, is merely the projected offshoot of "The Telegraph to India Company," from Egypt to Beirut to be called *the Syrian Telegraph Company* to which we referred when discussing the subject of Telegraphic communication between England and India some weeks ago.

It may be of great local use in Syria no doubt, but even if it were carried from Beirut to the Asiatic shores of the Black Sea and connected with the Turkish line which has been completed between Constantinople and Bagdad, it would be utterly useless as regards any connection it could have with India in the event of any interruption of the sub-marine line between Malta and Alexandria. There is telegraphic communication between London and Bagdad via Constantinople at the present moment, quite independent of Malta, and nothing now is wanting to complete telegraphic communication between London and India via the Persian Gulf—but the portion between Bagdad and Kurrachee which neither the Secretary of State for India nor the Government of India have shown any great energy in having constructed. We understand on very good authority there is not the least chance of its being completed this year, though the telegraph to Bagdad has now been completed more than two years, and this was entirely the work of the Turkish Government. It seems a pity that the telegraph to India Company instead of getting up this Syrian scheme—did not direct its entire resources to construct a land line of telegraph from Suez to Aden along the shores of the Red Sea. It would be a work of some difficulty no doubt—but not fuller of difficulties, than what a little energy and well managed diplomacy amongst Arab chiefs, could very well have surmounted. A course, however, that has mainly the interests of the public in view would hardly have been enough of "a good thing" for so astute a speculator as the Chairman of the Telegraph to India Company, Sir Macdonald Stephenson!

THE Hon'ble the President in Council of the Government of India has issued an important notification in the Financial Department that will be a boon to Civil Officers subject to the orders of the Government of India—on points "connected with leave, salary, or special allowances" and prevent much of the delay that has hitherto been constantly complained of, before these matters are settled, in consequence of the unsettled points being referred to the Government of India, before they are sent to the Civil Pay Master for report previous to their disposal.

It is now ordered, that all applications for the future should be forwarded direct by the "proper authority to the Civil Pay Master who audits the applicants salary bill, and who after attaching the usual report to it as to whether the applicant is entitled to the leave in question, will submit it, without delay, to that Department of the Government of India by whom the application will be finally considered."

"For like reasons all appeals against a ruling of the Civil Pay Master and all applications for travelling or deputation allowances, pensions, or gratuities, should be invariably accompanied by a report from that Officer." The Notification is ordered to be "published in the *Calcutta Gazette* for the information and guidance of all local Governments, and of the Pay and Audit Departments, and that a copy of it be furnished to the Foreign and Home Departments."

HIS EXCELLENCY the Viceroy at Simla on the 10th instant, "having received information of the marriage of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales," has issued a Notification requiring "that at sun-rise of the 20th April a Royal Salute be fired at every Military Station in the Bengal Presidency, and that the public offices be closed on that day."

The Government of Bombay has also issued a Notification appointing the 1st proximo to be observed as a general holiday for the same reason, but no mention is made in the Notification of a "Royal Salute" to be fired at every Military Station in the Bombay Presidency. Surely the Bombay Government will not permit itself to appear wanting in any of the "outward and visible" signs of loyalty that may be manifested by official authority in any of the other Presidencies?

Let us have the "Royal Salute" as well as Bengal, for all official recognition in India of the "great fact" that has set all England in a blaze of joy and rejoicing, ought to be shown in the most imposing way at every station in the country where British power is paramount.

THE *Delhi Gazette* says—"our letter from Cabool bringing news up to the 6th, says that the Dost was reported very ill indeed; there was a rumour abroad in Cabool of his death; an express messenger had been sent from Cabool to enquire."

### LETTERS ON THE COTTON TRADE OF INDIA BY A LIVERPOOL COTTON BROKER.

No. XI.

THE MODE OF TRANSACTING THE COTTON BUSINESS IN BOMBAY.

No account of the cotton trade of India would be complete without some notice of the method in which it is customary to transact business in this port, and this letter will be devoted to that purpose.

It may be useful for that end to allude in the first place to the way in which the business of the place is distributed between English and native houses. It is scarcely known in England how large a proportion of the trade of Bombay is conducted by the natives of the country, and how great a share of the wealth and intelligence of the place now centres in their hands. The native community of Bombay, however, is not homogeneous. It is divided into two classes almost as distinct from each other as from the Europeans, namely, the Parsees and Hindoos. There is also a considerable Mahometan population, but very little of the trade is in their hands. The Parsee community is one almost unique in the history of the world. It is a small alien race settled in India for commercial purposes, but has no affinity with the people and customs of the country. Sprung originally from Persia it has been preserved for many centuries unmixed with foreign blood, and to the present day holds no social intercourse with those outside its pale. The number of this people is very inconsiderable, in Bombay which is its head quarters it amounts to nearly 100,000, but the whole Parsee population of India is supposed to be less than 150,000, while only a few thousands are now found in Persia, the country of their extraction. In commercial aptitude and energy the Parsees tread close on the heels of the English and a large part of the foreign trade of Bombay is now in their hands. Their houses in England and China are already numerous, and are very rapidly increasing, and their capital which is very great is nearly all employed in trade. Several of the Parsee merchants are now reputed to be millionaires, but much of this enormous wealth has been derived from the extraordinary profits lately made in the cotton trade.

The Hindoo merchants were engaged till recent years chiefly in the business with the interior; they contracted for cotton with the country dealers and delivered it in Bombay, and they bought piece goods from the European merchants and distributed them up-country. But in the last two or three years they also have entered largely into the foreign trade; they have not established houses abroad (save in one instance) for their religion proscribes foreign residence, but they ship cotton and other produce freely through foreign houses, and also import European merchandize. In the last two years more than half the cotton has been shipped on native account, and of this the Hindoos had probably the largest share. Enormous wealth is collected in some of these Hindoo families, the habits of the people are frugal and inexpensive, and the accumulation has gone on for centuries. The social system of India is such as favors the collection of capital in a few hands, the great mass of the people have been from time immemorial, penniless, and a small capitalist class have absorbed the savings of the country. The richest members of this class reside in Calcutta and Bombay, the one direct the internal trade of Eastern India, the other of Western, and so it happens that though India taken as a whole is a very poor country, yet the native community at the ports can vie in capital with the richest mercantile circles of Europe.

It may be added that much of the European business of Bombay as at the other Indian ports is conducted by the aid of native capital. A curious system prevails by which a semi-partnership usually exists between the European house and a native broker, most generally a Parsee, who personally superintends the sale of the goods and the purchase of the produce, besides making large advances when required to the European house he is connected with. And not only in this, but in many other ways do the European houses require to lean upon native agency, owing to their ignorance of the language, customs, and character of the people.

With these preliminary observations, it will be easier to comprehend the mode of buying cotton in Bombay. There are two ways of purchasing open to an English house, either to buy cotton on the spot, "ready cotton" as it is called, or contract for future delivery; most of the business for some years has been done in the latter way. The usual custom is to make a bargain with a Bombay native dealer, to get delivery of a certain quantity of cotton by a certain date, up to the fair average quality of the seasons crop. In November for instance, the English house contracts with a native dealer of Bombay to deliver them a thousands candies of Oomrawuttee cotton on or before the 1st April, with the liberty of rejecting whatever is not up to the average quality of that seasons Oomrawuttee crop. In this case, it is not the custom to pay for the cotton till it is delivered, but a few of the wealthiest houses occasionally employ native agents to buy their cotton up-country from the petty local dealers, and in that case they must advance a considerable sum, sometimes fifty per cent. of the whole at the time the contract is made. The advantage of this method is that the cotton is generally procured cheaper and purer.

But to return to the more common method of contracting with the native dealers in Bombay. The great bulk of the cotton comes down from the interior on account of those dealers, and is delivered to the English buyer in little parcels, just as it arrives by native craft or railroad.

Take for example the case already supposed of a contract for 1,000 candies of Oomrawuttee cotton to be delivered by the 1st April. The native dealer begins to receive lots of cotton from Oomrawuttee, it may be as early as February or March. As the time for delivery approaches he sends notice to the English house that he has got a parcel of cotton on the "green" which he wishes them to take. The "green" is

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a large open yard, in which the bales and bags of cotton are piled as they come down from the interior. The native craft discharge on the quays alongside of it and the cotton that comes by rail is carted down to it, and it is there that the inspection and selection take place. The English house sends down either a partner or European assistant, to inspect the parcel. This work can only be done in the early morning or late afternoon, for no European can stand the heat of the sun when it is high in the heavens; besides the glare prevents the quality of the cotton being distinguishable. The parcel offered (if Oomrawuttee) consists of a heap of small country bags, (docras), the European is seated alongside the pile and a sample is drawn from each bag and presented to him. If the market has risen since the purchase was made, the first parcel presented is almost sure to be trashy and composed of different varieties; the pile will be a motley assortment of Khandeish, Barsee, and inferior Oomrawuttee; the selector will reject nearly everything presented and at last decline to go on any further.

The next morning the same ruse is repeated and so it continues day after day till the time of delivery expires. And now the English house threatens the dealer with a legal notice if he does not fulfil his contract, and probably gets a promise that in a day or two they will receive a good parcel, which the dealer expects from the interior. The parcel is presented and also proves to be mixed and inferior, but probably it contains a little tolerable cotton and the selector gets perhaps forty or fifty bags about up to the mark; and so it goes on for several days, the selector getting wearied and disgusted with the tediousness of the work and the constant attempts to foist upon him inferior stuff. At last the English house gives notice that they will buy from other quarters enough cotton to complete the contract and of proper quality, and charge the dealer the difference in price. But this remedy is a very poor one; very little good cotton can be got, for all the other dealers are interested in like manner to keep down the quality of the crop, and the piles offering on "the green" are nearly all mixed and unsuitable. The good cotton that does come down in the parcels from the interior is very likely picked out by the native dealers and passed off under some other name. This year, for instance, whatever good cotton comes from Oomrawuttee is carefully weeded out and mixed with Hingunghaut parcels and sold as such at 1d. per lb. more. And so the English buyer not finding it possible to get a proper remedy generally compromises with the native dealer, recalls the notice and getting lavish promises of better cotton commences selecting again. The result is generally that a middle course is taken, the buyer is obliged to lower *his* standard and be content with cotton below what he thinks proper, and the native gives somewhat above what he commenced with, and the contract is completed some weeks, it may be months after the time fixed.

If the contract is for a great quantity, the buyer is still worse off. A few 5,000 bales he may have to wade through 50,000 bags, and most probably he is at last obliged to take them in heaps after the roughest possible inspection and run the risk of finding when it is too late that large quantities of inferior growths are mixed up with them.

In receiving Guzerat cotton the labour is not so great, for it comes down in large bales weighing 5 cwt. and more. But in this case a new difficulty is presented, for these bales sometimes contain mixed cotton, for instance Scind and Dhollera in the same package, and this is seldom the case in the Oomrawuttee cotton which comes down in bags.

It will be readily seen that this system of doing business is of the loosest kind: no proper standard of quality can be fixed to adjust the contracts by. The dealers are expected to deliver a fair average of the crop, but there is no proper means of deciding what is the average of the crop. That varies from year to year according to the season, and when the season is bad the dealers make the crop doubly so by picking out whatever good cotton is found and passing it off under other names or sending it to England on their own account.

Besides this difficulty, the English houses have to contend with trickery and fraud on every side. The coolies who sample and mark the cotton on "the green" cannot be trusted beyond arms-length. They are greedy to a man to take bribes from the dealers and pass off as much bad cotton on the buyer as possible. If the selector is not vigilant, the sampler will likely enough draw a score of samples from one good bag, and the marker will vigorously attach the stamp to as many bad ones, or he will deliberately mark the bags rejected and pass by those accepted. In this way it cannot be doubted that great quantities of bad cotton are smuggled through, and nothing but extraordinary vigilance can entirely prevent imposition.

The cotton when selected is sent from "the green" to the screws to be compressed for shipment, and there the bags or bales are broken up before being screwed. This is the best point for detecting fraud and unmerchantable cotton can be rejected here, but it cannot be rejected simply as inferior, for the delivery is held to be complete when the cotton is weighed over to the buyer after selection.

But the difficulties do not terminate here; even at the screws there is often collusion; the native clerks employed by the Europeans to watch the cotton as it is opened up are not unaccesible to corrupt influence. It is not difficult for the dealers to purchase their silence and get any unmerchantable cotton passed through the screws.

But it is needless to go into all the minutiæ of the trickery that corrodes the cotton business at Bombay, sufficient has been said to show that the nuisance has become intolerable. Nor is the evil felt by Europeans alone; many respectable native houses suffer quite as much in their business is the same as that of the foreigners, they contract for cotton and are as anxious as Europeans to keep up the reputation of their shipments and have to fight the same battle as their foreign competitors. The question is not one between the Europeans and natives, but one between all respectable houses engaged in the foreign trade and the native country dealers.

As already observed the difficulty of procuring good cotton is chiefly felt in a rising market. When the price at delivery time is below what was paid at contracting time, the buyer has the remedy in his own hands for he can cancel the contract if he does not get good cotton. But it is small consolation for the merchant to get a good article only when there is serious loss and always a bad one when there is profit.

This difficulty will be obviated in part by the passing of a bill against cotton frauds. Since my former letters on this subject, a bill has passed the Legislative Council here prohibiting adulteration or the mixture of different varieties of cotton under severe penalties, and appointing cotton inspectors to examine all suspected lots and confiscate them if unsound. This measure if it receives the sanction of the Supreme Government will do much to abate the mischief, but a still more effectual means would be to buy the cotton up-country and make Bombay a mere port of shipment. The great difficulties in the way of this course have already been adverted to, but in spite of this several houses are now endeavouring to establish an up-country business, and every year will see the system more fully developed.

Before concluding this letter it may be well to notice a peculiar and very unhealthy system of business that has sprung up in the Indian cotton trade in the last few years. I allude to the buying and selling on time bargains, or as it would be termed on the stock exchange in England "for the account." The practice was declared illegal by the government some time ago, but that in no wise damped it. In Bombay enormous "time bargains" are sometimes made, the terms of the contracts are framed as for actual delivery in order to evade the legal prohibition, but it is well understood among the natives that no real transfer of property is to take place, but only the difference of price to be settled for. If for instance such a contract is made for the delivery of Dhollera on the 1st of April at 300 Rs. and the price is then 400 Rs. the buyer receives 100 Rs. or a little less from the seller and the contract is cancelled. Organised efforts are often made by native speculators to raise or depress the market as suits them. A short time ago for instance a combination of wealthy dealers had made large time bargains in Dhollera cotton for settlement in April. They contrived in consequence to push the price for delivery to an enormous point, the coasting boats were taken up and sent out of the way to prevent the cotton coming down, and the little lots that found their way to Bombay were bought up by them at extravagant prices in order to make the nominal value very high on the settling day, but when the time bargains were adjusted and the artificial pressure removed the price at once fell largely. This pernicious system has spread to all the little towns in the interior and cotton has become almost as much an article to gamble in as opium was before, and it is hardly possible now for Europeans when they make contracts for delivery with native dealers to know whether they actually possess the cotton or not.

SAMUEL SMITH.

Bombay, 12th April 1863.

No. XII.

*Conclusion*—CAN INDIA TAKE THE PLACE OF AMERICA?

It will not be hard for those who have followed the writer through the foregoing letters to forestall the conclusion at which he arrives.

*India is not able as a cotton growing country to supply the place of America.*

The reasons upon which this opinion is founded may be recapitulated in brief. The cotton produced in India is essentially much inferior to that grown in America. This inferiority is not the consequence of defective culture and bad seed, but is in the main an inevitable consequence of the climate and soil. The indigenous cotton of India is the natural product of the country and cannot be superseded or materially altered by human contrivance. It may no doubt be better prepared and come to England in much better condition, but even this improvement must be very gradual, and when it is accomplished, the Indian staple will still be radically inferior to the American.

Moreover the yield of cotton in India is far sm

When going on in his own way
If unexpectedly he comes upon it,
Back from it even the communal man
Forgets to go:
It detains him who would fain not be detained,
The rustless it compelleth to sit down,
Its soothing power arouses
Unworldly thoughts:
"A kingdom might be left for this,
That one might here in quietness repose:"
So would even the voluptuary feel
On his first glance:
Even thus is it exquisite,
And thus is it pure exceedingly,—
There is the Supreme Principle revealed
Even to the eye:
Yet one thing more be noted,—
Be it the dwelling place of holy men,
But by the feet of the common throng
Be it all unstained!
And there, like the drink of the Immortals
Sweet, sweet from the very root,
Are the trees, thickly set,
Fruit-bearing ever:
There rivulets at every step,
Pure exceedingly, even apart from the rain-season;
And especially, fountains of water
Easy to find:
There tempered is the sultry heat,
A feeling of coolness dwells;
The breeze is very gentle,
Calmly moving:
Seldom a sound is heard;
The thick recess the beast entereth not,
No parrot, or insect even
Disturbeth there:
But the water-loving *hansas*,
*Sarasas*, two or four,
And them may now and then
The *kokil* sit:
Not dwelling always there,
But passingly, now and then,
Should the peacock come,
So let it be!

But passing from the learned and Brahmanical Dnyanoba, the poet Tukaram might now be attended to. He was one of the common people, a Wani or shop-keeper, of Dehu, near Poona. He lived little more than 200 years ago; yet his history had already run strangely into mythology. He wrote chiefly lyric poems called *abhang*, in which the couplets vary from four or so, to twelve, twenty, or upwards. His *abhangs* are said to amount to millions; but, after a good deal of inquiry among the descendants of the poet, the conclusion had been arrived at that they might be from four to five thousand in number. One very frequent form of the metre used by Tukaram might be called (using the nomenclature applied to Greek and Roman metres) a Trochaic diameter,—but always rhymed. A more remarkable form of verse of which Tukaram was exceedingly fond, might be imitated in the following lines:

Art thou then forsaking Him the greatly gracious,
Who the world so spacious
Sole sustaineth?

Or to give an idea of an entire abhang, the following version (in the same metre) of one of the shorter poems might suffice—

If when God thou seekest, thou a hindrance fearest
In thy best and dearest;
Cast them from thee!
If to child or riches thy fond spirit clingeth,
Lo! to thee it bringeth
Nought but sorrow.
Pralhad even a father, Bibhishan a brother,
Bharat realm and throne,
Disregarded
At the feet of Hari all religion dwelleth,
Nothing else availeth;

Thus spoke Tuka.

(The feeble rhyme in the last stanza must not be laid at he translator's door; the rhyme is often feeble in the original). It was much to be desired that some one should attempt to classify, and if possible arrange chronologically, the poems of Tukaram. There was clearly a diversity in the sentiment. Very often the poet appeared wholly devoted to Vithoba, the god of Pandharpur; and the poem was an extravagant outpouring of the feeling of devotion to the image; at other times there was a deep tone of sadness in the poet's strain, as if he were seeking a peace he could not find; and again, in some cases there was a clear expression of pantheistic sentiments. The history of the poet, could it be correctly traced, would be a deeply interesting and probably affecting study. At all events, every one who sought to enter into the inner mind of the Marathi people ought to read the poems of Tukaram. He was exceedingly popular and influential. (Dr. Mitchell here read pretty copious extracts from this poet.)

Dr. Mitchell then proceeded to give specimens of the popular songs of Maharashtra. Of these there was an immense number. There were many *powáde* or heroic songs: a still greater number of *ídoanyá* or love songs (generally very exceptionable); and devotional poetry absolutely without end. Almost every man and woman in Maharashtra could improvise poetry; the husbandman often did so at his plough, the mother at her cradle, and the housewife at her mill. These popular songs ought certainly to be collected, and many of them should be published. Dr. Mitchell here read a lullaby, a cradle song—another piece, sung at the important operation of cleaning or cow-dunging the floor—a marriage song—and one or two that might be called political squibs. The following he said was more pointed than most of them:

Palkees and stables—
Stables, chariots, and elephants,—
Instead of these we have now but a wick in a glass:
It is the doing of the Red faces; for the time of their
power has come.—
And our long coats are cut down to jackets.
In the cutcherry there sits a Raja—
But a Raja bareheaded, with bristling hair—
Oh! our long coats are cut down to jackets.

It was somewhat remarkable that there were hardly any such allusions in the writings of the greater Marathi authors. Tukaram was a contemporary of Shivaji, and must have sympathized with him in his efforts to shake off the yoke of the Musalmans; yet it was exceedingly difficult to trace in his writings any reference to the great political movements of his day. The remark might be extended to the other writers.

Some conversation here took place as to the desirableness of collecting the popular songs of Maharashtra and Gujarat. Dr. Mitchell said he would venture to promise that, in regard to Gujarat, the Society would receive hearty and able assistance from Dr. Glasgow and his colleagues in the Irish Mission.

At the conclusion the best thanks of the Society were given to the Rev. Dr. Mitchell for his interesting and valuable communication; and the meeting was adjourned to Thursday, the 14th proximo.

## LAW.

### HIGH COURT.

EQUITY SIDE, LATE SUPREME COURT.

*Matters for hearing this day.*

1 Fazul Hubibbhoy *vs.* Khan Mahomed Hubibbhoy. Exceptions for Argument (to be called on and struck out.)

2 Cowasjee Jehangeer *vs.* Tunsook Byraz and others. Exceptions for Argument.

3 Arthur James Lewis, Esq. *vs.* Mahomed Hoosain Hoosaine. Demurrer for Argument.

GEO. TAYLOR,
Registrar in Equity.

23rd April 1863.

### HIGH COURT.

*Friday the 24th of April* 1863.

SUITS FOR HEARING BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE COUCH.

*For Settlement of Issues.*

192 Shaik Mahomed Abdool Latiff *vs.* Goolabroy Rampursad.

211 Bhugwandass Nathoosa *vs.* Arab Mahomed bin Oomer.

219 Cursetjee Merwanjee Patell *vs.* Furdoonjee Framjee.

220 The Hon'ble Premabhoy Hemabhoy *vs.* Vurdhman Poonsey.

237 Dossa Cutchra *vs.* Dulsookroy Ramlall.

238 Ootumchund Manockchund *vs.* Lallchund Hemraz.

241 Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy *vs.* Dewallee and another.

242 Veejpall Shamjee *vs.* Thucker Ladha Veerjee.

245 Rustomjee Byramjee *vs.* Alexander Mc'Combe and another.

FOR FINAL DISPOSAL.

231 Sudarook Ramsook *vs.* Dunsook Poonumchund.

239 Byramjee Rustomjee *vs.* The B. B. and C. I. Railway.

240 Mathooradass Goculdass *vs.* Govindram Waikuntram.

S. COMPTON, Prothonotary.

Prothonotary's office, 23rd April 1863.

### HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

*Wednesday, 22nd April* 1863.

(BEFORE CHIEF JUSTICE SIR MATTHEW SAUSSE, MR. JUSTICE FORBES and MR. JUSTICE NEWTON.)

A CURIOUS CASE OF ASSAULT,—Ameer Lall and Hussan Lall, by caste Mahomedans, were arraigned before Mr. G. W. Anderson, Magistrate of Khaira, on the following charge, namely, that they committed an assault or criminal force with intent to dishonor a person, otherwise than on grave provocation, in having, owing to their being turned out of the caste, and consequently not invited by the complainant Alumkhan Jankhan to a dinner party given by him to his caste, attempted to assault the complainant by throwing a bludgeon of wood at him at the time when the people were dining in the house of the aforesaid Alumkhan Jankhan, and thus caused a loss to him to the amount of rupees forty, in consequence of the caste people having dispersed by the falling off of the piece of wood above alluded to on the floor on which the people had sat to dine.

Alumkhan Jankhan stated,—I am a cultivator. About two months ago there was a caste dinner in the house of Baikhan Badurkhan, that day the prisoners Ameer and Hoossein were turned out of caste on account of bad conduct, and therefore they had enmity against the said Baikhan. On the eleventh February last there was a caste dinner in my house; all persons came for dinner. About three o'clock P.M. all the people sat down for dinner. The said Baikhan was also ther at the time. The prisoners in order to assault Baik an came running from their houses to the spot where the people were sat down for dinner. In the hand of the prisoner No. 1 was a bludgeon; and in the hand of the prisoner No. 2 was a spade, they rushed upon Baikhan, prisoner No. 1 tried to strike him with the bludgeon. All the caste people got up; my dinner which had cost me about fifty rupees was spoiled.

The above statement was corroborated by the testimony of three other witnesses.

On the case for the complainants being closed, the following dialogue took place between the Magistrate and the first prisoner Ameer.

Magistrate.—There was a caste dinner in the complainant Alum's house, Baikhan was invited to the caste dinner, with the intention of assaulting Baikhan and spoiling the caste dinner, you went to the caste dinner and threw a bludgeon at Baikhan?

Prisoner.—I never went to the place, when the caste dinner was held because I am turned out of caste, I was sitting in my house when Alumbin the complainant's brother came to my house and struck me on the head with a stick, I have nothing else to state; no witnesses to call. I have suffered three months imprisonment five or six years ago.

The following is the Magistrate's finding on the evidence.

The complainant Alumkhan is examined. He states that about two months ago there was a caste dinner in the house of Baikhan, the prisoners being turned out of caste were not invited to it, therefore they bore enmity against Baikhan on the eleventh February last. There was a caste dinner party in complainant's house, about three o'clock P.M. when all the persons had sat down for dinner, the prisoners with the view of spoiling the caste dinner and to assault Baikhan came running from their houses, in the hand of prisoner No. 1 there was a bludgeon, and in the hand of prisoner No. 2, was a spade. Prisoner No. 1 aimed a blow at Baikhan with the bludgeon which missed him and he fell on the ground. All the caste people got up, and his (complainant's) dinner to the value of fifty rupees spoilt. It is clearly proved by the evidence of witnesses Nos. 3, 4 and 5 that about four days ago when there was a caste dinner in the house of the complainant, prisoners came running from their houses to the house of the complainant with a bludgeon and a stick in their hands. The prisoners deny that they ever went to the house of the complaintant, but their defence is altogether false. Having heard the evidence my finding is that the prisoners Ameer and Hoossein are guilty of the offence specified in the charge, namely, that they on or about the eleventh of February last, entered the house of the complainant with the iew of making a disturbance, they are therefore sentenced under Section 355 of the Indian Penal Code each to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

On review of the monthly return the High Court sent for the record and proceedings from the Magistrate of Khaira, and the Court thereon recorded the following resolution.

RESOLUTION OF THE HIGH COURT.—The only offence disclosed is a simple assault. The Court therefore annul the conviction and sentence under Section 355 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, and direct the prisoners to be discharged.

## BENGAL.

For the information of our Finance Minister, the Board of Revenue has called upon the Collector of Government Sea Customs for a Return of the quantity of Tile Copper imported during the last ten years.—*Hurkaru, April* 15.

OWING to the increasing import of Cheshire Salt, and to the want of sufficient accommodation for its storage, the Board of Revenue, on Monday last, placed the sum of 4,000 Rupees at the disposal of the Collector of Customs for the purpose of erecting immediately two *kutcha Golahs* at Sulkeah, as several vessels laden with salt are shortly expected at this port.—*Id.*

## PINANG.

WE learn from Saigon that Phung, the leader of the rebels in Tougking assisted by two Macao junks, has re-established himself and is prosecuting the rebellion. The new Governor of the French territories in Cochin-China, Admiral La Grandiere, has arrived at Saigon and is engaged in putting matters on a better footing. He is well spoken of. The French Government satisfied of the bad faith of the king of Cochin-China, is sending out 3,000 additional troops, and it may be expected either that conquest will be pushed up the valley of the Mekong or that the long considered expedition against Hue will be organised.—*Gazette, April* 4.

## AUSTRALIA.

### THE GOLD FIELDS.

THE weather has been favourable throughout the month for gold mining, but the gross yield still decreases. The drafting of miners to other industries, especially farm work, and the exodus to Otago, which has only very lately ceased, have been the most powerful causes at work lately to bring about this state of affairs. Many think that the yield is not diminishing so much as the decreasing escorts shew, that greater quantities are now brought down by rail instead of escort. There is some truth in the idea, but as the exports of gold show an equal diminution with the escorts, it will not account for the decrease in the latter.

A new mining company—the Golden Horn—the majority of whose shareholders are residents of Geelong, has been successfully launched during the month.

The Gibraltar Quartz Company of Stieglitz, after failing to work the claim, profitably have left the grouud on tribute, and the result has proved satisfactory to all parties. The quartz in the claim is very rich in gold but the reef is thin, so far as it has been explored, and the cost per ton for raising is proportionately large. The Moorabool alluvial workings are increasingly productive, but there is no escort from thence, the gold finding its way by private hand to Ballarat, Geelong, or Melbourne.

The largest nugget reported as found during the month weighed 33 ozs. This was turned up near Dunolly in shallow ground. Smaller nuggets of 15 ozs. and under have been no rarities, and excite little notice, save in the immediate neighbourhood of wherever they are found; but although we use this phrase, readers at a distance will not imagine that such lumps fall to general lot. The number among whom such prizes are shared must be constantly kept in mind.

From the Pyrenees there is no very startling news. Work goes steadily on, and there are always about the usual number of rushes per week. If one turns out well to every three "differs" the proportion is considered satisfactory. At Landsborough two new branches to the old lead have been opened, with very fair prospects, and the gold struck by some of the parties sinking for one of these differs so much in appearance from that in the claim at which it is supposed to belong as a distinct lead. Over an ounce to the load was obtained from one of these spurs or branches. Several more claims were successfully bottomed on the Malakoff Lead, but the yield from this does not improve as it is followed. About three miles from Landsborough, a reef, said to be six feet in width, has been discovered, the specimens of which contain gold of a coarse description. A cake of amalgamated gold, weighing 205 ounces, the produce of eighteen tons out of a disputed portion of a claim of the Pyrenees Reef is now in one of the banks awaiting the decision of the Supreme Court as to the ownership.

This stone was taken from a depth of 108 feet where the lode varies from a few inches to six feet in width, the poorest stone from it yielding one and a half or two ounces to the ton, and picked lots much more.

On the Wardy Wallock, there have been two or three spurts during the month. They are more a summer than a winter diggings, and no great revival need be looked for till next spring.

The wealthy companies of Ballarat still prosper. To them mining is no lottery, for they have so tested the ground yet to work, by driving round and cutting through in various directions, that the value of very cube yard can be approximately estimated. We have before us some notes of the operations of the Ballarat companies, but they are not of sufficient general interest to justify our giving them at length. One company, the Prince of Wales, has declared a dividend of 20 oz. of gold per man.—*Geelong Advertiser, March* 25,

### GOVERNMENT TELEGRAM AND THE INDIAN PRESS.

(*From the Bengal Hurkaru, April* 15.)

If the Government, as our contemporary the *Phœnix* assures its readers, is "under the impression that the great majority of the Indian journals consider free telegrams an unfair interference with the trade in newspapers," we can very honestly say that, so far as we ourselves are concerned, we should infinitely prefer having our telegrams free to being obliged to pay for them. Considering that Government servants depend upon newspaper telegrams for the earliest intimation of what is passing in Europe and America, there would be nothing irregular in imparting to the journals the latest authentic information received by the Government itself. The circumstances of the Home and the Indian Press are so totally dissimilar, that what succeeds excellently well in the one case does not as all answer in the other. The comparatively enormous circulation of the most respectable English journals enables them to bear up against the heavy expenses attendant on telegraphic dispatches, and even they have the good sense to combine together in making a common arrangement with Mr. Reuter. But in India the subscription list of the most widely circulated of the daily papers does not equal that of a tolerably good London Weekly; and there is, besides, a deplorable want of concerted action, through feuds and jealousies. The revival of the old system, by removing all cause for nonsensical disputes about "priority of intelligence" and "leading journalism," might be expected to prove a real boon to the public at large, who have had quite enough of the battles of the frogs and mice, and care as little for the croaking of the one as they do for the squealing of the other party of belligerents. Speaking therefore, not only for our own interests but as he believe for the advantage of all readers of Anglo-Indian newspapers, we would urge our contemporaries to act in union in endeavouring to obtain from the Government an early and gratuitous supply of European telegrams. It is quite time to lay aside all petty jealousies that savour of "the shop."

### GRIEVANCES OF INDIAN OFFICERS.

(*From the Madras Daily News, April* 16.)

VERY lately we called attention to the proceedings of Parliament relative to the grievances of Indian Officers. Some new features have appeared and we will mention them, though they do not, in the present stage, offer any solution of the vexed question, but they are pregnant with hope that the Officers' petitions will be attended to and that they will receive, eventually, the redress they seek. One very important point has been gained in the Commons: a Commission has been appointed to inquire into the matter, and this alone is a great step in the right direction. There is another thing that excites hope, for we observe now that Indian subjects are beginning to interest the people in England, though they still have very distorted views upon Indian politics. We involuntarily were led into this strain of reflection when we saw a vile representation of our elegant and light Pier in the *Illustrated London News* lately. It was drawn as if it were almost solid, making it look heavy and clumsy; and not satisfied with that, the artist placed a locomotive and tender, moving at speed along it, thus adding insult to injury.

We hear on every side renewed rumorous of the intention of Government to give another bonus, and the items have been detailed to us so circumstantially and particularly, that we began to consider there was some truth in it. It is stated, for instance, that directions to the Supreme Government arrived by the last mail, to offer, some say an annuity, and others a gratuity: that a Commission is to assemble at Calcutta to determine how much shall be offered to the different grades and under such conditions as will enable those who have not yet served their full time to accept it and retire: and that the Artillery are to be offered a bonus also, but less in amount than the Infantry and Cavalry, on the ground that they have the advantage of *seconding* a thing unknown in the other branches of the service. But a little reflection has been sufficient to dispel this illusion, and though we are very sanguine that a bonus will eventually be given, we do not credit the present reports but rather regret that they should have been circulated as it raises the hopes of many, only to disappoint them. This anxiety upon the subject and readiness to believe every report, evinces a longing desire on the part of the multitude of Officers who feel themselves aggrieved to come to terms with the Government, as they see no other remedy for their wrongs. A military friend of ours is very strong upon the extraordinary change of feeling that has come over the Officers of the Army. That strong *esprit de corps* that knit the Officers one to another and to their Regiments, and that made them proud of their service, has all vanished. There is now no tie to keep them in India, no motive to attach them to any particular Corps. Brown and Jones were always identified with their Regiments and "Brown of the 100th," was as well known as one's own brother. Now it is simply "Brown:" he is unattached, discontented, and broken-hearted. There are yet some Officers who, from the bottom of their hearts, mourn over the fall of their service, a fall that cannot be remedied now: the ties that have been severed, the *esprit de corps* that has been lost, *cannot* be re-established.

We hope the Government will take no step in a hurry and without due consideration; if they intend hereafter to give a bonus, let them give a fair notice of six months, and this we claim for several reasons; it will give time for the subject to be well ventilated, will enable Officers, who require to do so, to make references, and we think a very important consideration both to Government and Officers, it will enable the latter, who wish to do so, to make a purse sufficient to pay their passage home: this will allow *more* Officers to go, and that will suit the Government, and at the same time make it possible for the Officers to accept the *bonus* it will suit them. We think that petitions sent home at this stage of the proceedings drawn out in a moderate manner setting forth only those grievances which are tangible, will strengthen the hands of those who are willing to fight the battle of the Indian Officers in the British Parliament. There are three points which should not be overlooked in a petition. First, the supercession of Officers by the formation of the Staff Corps. Second, the stagnation, we may say stoppage, in promotion, which has resulted from retaining the names of retired Officers in the list of Lieutenant-Colonels, whereby there is now but about half as many Lieutenant-Colonels to command as there were, although promotion is still to be divided amongst the same number of Regiments or Cadres as before. Third, the impossibility of Officers realizing anything by the sale of their commissions or rather, we might bluntly say, the impossibility of officers selling their commissions at all: they are pieces of waste paper. Much as the local Officers complain, we are assured that there are many officers who have joined the Staff Corps who are very much disgusted with the treatment they have received. Many of them are without employment, or holding such trival appointments as would formerly never have been offered to any one but an incompetent Veteran, that they feel humiliated by their position. While we sympathise with them, yet we cannot give them that share of pity we do to the others, for they entered their present service voluntarily and with their eyes open. But we are not inclined to take the unhandsome advantage of them, now they are down of adding to kick to their distress, and by saying—serve you right. We know of cases where Officers, in desperation, not knowing what would become of them if they remained in the locals, suddenly joined the Staff Corps. The Staff Corps is anomaly that we cannot understand. What benefit can accure to Government from the rapid promotion and increased pension that have been granted?

We will, for the sake of argument, suppose that the Government come forward in such a liberal manner as to induce all the dissatisfied Officers to leave their service, and that retrenchment is carried out to the extent they wish till the budget shows a handsome surplus: from whence then will they Officer the Native Army and keep up the Staff Corps to the strength required? Will it can be contended to do since the annihilation of the Department of Public Works, the further reduction of the Native Army, rendering less Officers necessary, and this may doubtless still increase by employing Uncovenanted Paymasters, Commissariats, and Police Superintendents, now all Military men, but still there will be a large number necessary to Officer the Native Army and fill the hundred and one appointments here enumerated which must be occupied by Military men. Where are these men to come from? We do not anticipate any difficulty for some years, but after the Staff Corps is thinned, when the inducement to enter the service of the Military Fund's provision for Widows and Orphans shall have ceased to exist as it will, when the present subscribers are disposed of, who will fill the place of the Officers? We know it is anticipated that Queen's Officers will accept appointments to Native Regiments, and so they probably may, but without disparaging them in the least, we question whether they are qualified by experience or opportunities, to deal with the natives, so as to preserve the present good feeling that still remains between the local Officers and their men. Will they be acquainted with the prejudices of their men—prejudices that they, by their greater advantages, feel superior to. There is o great difference between respecting the prejudices of others and being imbued with the prejudice ourselves. So very strongly has the importance of this principle been realized by the Court of Directors, that we find in their regulations they impress it upon the minds of young Officers as follows "young Officers especially should recollect that grievances which, to them, may appear frivolous, are frequently of serious import when considered with reference to the peculiar prejudice of the men." The native army has been an excellent school for training young gentlemen to hold command in it for they have come under the influence of their elder brother Officers who have learned to speak of their men with respect. One word more, and we have done or the present. If a European war, a no unlikely event, should break out, could the 80,000 Europeans now in India be spared from home? The difficulty of recruiting the Army was duly appreciated in the Crimean war, a difficulty that has never been romoved. Would the English nation venture to send an Army of less than 100,000 men into Belgium against France in this age? Certainly not! but yet we are at a loss to discern where they would be able to find that number even if they withdrew 40,000 men from India; and this would leave India open again to attack from within and without. The Local Army and Local Officers would then be appreciated and longed for.

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This Clock was expressly made for the London International Exhibition of 1862, and is the most wonderful piece of art ever landed on the Indian coast.

The Clock is estimated at Rs. 5,000, but will be raffled for Rs. 3,500, viz., 350 numbers, at 10 each.

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A small assortment of real Meerschaum Pipes.

Patterns and Instructions for measurement sent Post Free.

*N. B.*—The Tailoring Department is under the superintendence of a thoroughly competent European Cutter, and Gentlemen may rest assured that all orders will be executed in a proper manner.

Ladies and Gentlemen proceeding to England will find the above cheaper than any other House can supply them.

Orders from Outstations should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

## Business Announcements.

### BRITISH HOTEL.

ADVERTISEMENT.—The Proprietors of the late "British Hotel" having closed their business, take this opportunity respectfully to offer their grateful acknowledgments to the Public and Gentry of Bombay, and Outstations, for the kind support and patronage bestowed upon them for the time they conducted their late Establishment, and at the same time to solicit the favor, that such of their supporters as have bills still left unsettled with them will oblige them with an early remittance to enable them to finally close the accounts. PESTONJEE SORABJEE & Co.

British Hotel, Lane, Fort, 1st Dec. 1862.

ROSSELET & Co., beg to draw the attention of Messes and Outstations, to their beautiful Preserved Dried Fruits, received from Smyrna, by last mail.

| | | |
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| Figs, superior quality, a box | Rs. | 6 |
| Raisins, Do. a box | ,, | 6 |
| Rahat Loucoma, (Turkey Sweetmeat), a box | ,, | 6 |

ROSSELET & Co., have always on hand, a nice choice of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Companions, Pic-Nic, ditto, Travelling Inkstands, Portfolio, Portmonaieo, and Cigar Cases, fine French Stationery.

ROSSELET & Co., received per last mail, a nice Lot of Meerschaum Pipes, from Rs. 10 to 20, Wooden ditto, of different shapes and sizes, Rs. 1 to 4.

ROSSELET & Co., begs to draw the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen to their well-furnished stock of Watches and Jewellery.

They have received a beautiful assortment of Cameo and Mosaic Brooches, Ear-rings, and Bracelets, fine Palanquin Clocks with Singing Birds, and a great variety of French and American Clocks.

ROSSELET & Co., Watchmakers and Jewellers, have always on hand an assortment of fine Jewellery, Clocks, Watches, Eye and Opera Glasses, Musical Boxes, &c.

All orders for repairing articles carefully and promptly attended to.

ROSSELET & Co., would be grateful for a continuance of the extensive patronage and public favor they have hitherto received, and will do all in their power to merit it.

ROSSELET & Co. have just received some nice Jewellery, consisting of Gold Necklets, 18 ks. for Rs. 50
Do. Sleeve Studs, do. from ..... 20 to 35
Do. Rings, set with pearls, rubies, and turquoise. 4 to 40
Silver Snuff Boxes, elegantly chased and engraved... 25 to 30
A large stock of Gold Charms and Lockets, from ... 20 to 750
Gold Hunting Watch, independent seconds, with two dials, and dates of the month Lever..... 700
Do. Self-winding independent seconds, Lever ..... 600
Do. Self-winding Ladies' Hunting Watches, beautifully enamelled, and set with diamonds..... 400
2 Gold Reversible Watches making at pleasure, a Hunting or Open-faced Watch, one of them splendidly chased and engraved..... 300

ROSSELET & Co. have on hand a new and large stock of Riding Whips, of every kind and description.
Walking Sticks do. do.
Stereoscopes, for 12, 25, and 50 Views, from Rs. 45 to 70.
And a great variety of fancy goods, which really deserve to be seen.

FOR SALE.
A beautiful French Iron Safe, large size. Apply to
ROSSELET & Co.

STEREOSCOPIC APPARATUS.—Th undersigned have just unpacked several Sets of Apparatus for Stereoscopic Pictures. Each Set consists of,
BINOCULAR Camera of finest Mahogany suited for both Landscapes and Portraits with all the most ecent improvements.
FOCUSSING SCREEN DARK SLIDE, &c.
A PAIR OF ROSS'S PORTRAIT LENSES.
A PAIR OF ROSS'S LANDSCAPE LENSES.
A Water tight BATH in Mahogany Case.
A strong OAK PRINTING FRAME.
Two STEREOSCOPIC PLATE BOXES.
A folding CAMERA STAND.
The whole of the above fitted neatly and compactly into Pine Travelling Case with Lock and Key, Rs. 350, net cash.
SETS OF APPARATUS similar to the above but with Lereborn's Lenses instead of Ross's, Rs. 260 nett cash.
McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

C. STEPHENS & SONS.—Take this opportunity of in forming the Public, that as much anatomical skill is required in fixing *Glass Property*, they are now enabled to arrange so that one of them shall constantly be in attendance as the Forge to superintend the workmen, all of whom are Europeans, and have served their time in one of the first Forges in London. The injury done to animals in this Presidency by the ignorance of Farriers, who, without the slightest knowledge of the anatomy of the Horse's foot, practice heir craft, is quite incalculable, and highly deserving the public interes
Terms of Commission—5 per cent.
Certificates given as usual on the Soundness or Unsoundness of Horses for the Fee of Rupees 5.
C. STEPHENS AND SONS.
Veterinary Establishment, Commission Stables and Forge, Baboola Tank Road, Mazagon.

### FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.

DORABJEE HORMUSJEE, Milliner, No. 20, Medow Street, Fort, begs to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Bombay and Mofussil, that he has just received per last Overland steamer the following Choice Selection of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Kid Gloves, White, Colored and Black; Spanish Lace Shawls and Mantles; Ladies' and Children's White Ready-trimmed Straw and Felt Hats; Crinoline Bonnets; the Jenny Lind Roman Hair Comb; French Cambrics; Fancy Muslin; Ladies and Children's Shoes and Boots; Children's Socks; Nice French Flowers and Feathers; all sorts of best Perfumery, &c. &c.

Also on hand Huntley and Palmer's Biscuits of all sorts.

NOTICE.—The undersigned respectfully returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has hither to received, and begs to inform the public of Bombay and Outstations that, owing to the present Building *undergoing extensive alterations*, he has removed to No. 22, Medow Street, opposite the Bank of Bombay, and trusts to merit the same kind patronage and support, as he still continues to import the same first Class Goods, made especially to order, superior and cheaper to any Imported.

Gentlemen's Elastic Enamel Clump solid Boots.
,, do. Balmoral Boots.
,, do. Patent Leather Dress Boots.
,, do. do. Enamel Leg do.
,, Shooting Boots with hooks
,, French Calf Oxford Shoes.
,, Enamel do. do.
Ladies Black Kid Elastic Military Heel Boots.
,, Bronze Kid do. do. do.
,, Colored Cashmere do. do.
Childrens' Button Cloth Boots.
Do. Patent Leather Strap Shoes.
Youths' Strong Walking Boots and Shoes.
A large assortment of Goloshes, of all sizes.
Also, Hand Travelling Portmanteaus.
Cheaper than any other houses in the Presidency. Further supply has just been received of Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes ex *Wings of the Wind* and *Gloriana*. A further xtensive supply is daily expected per *Empress of India*.
RICHARD PARTRIDGE,
Bombay, 29th September 1862. Red Boot Mart.

PIANOS FOR SALE OR HIRE.—First-rate Pianos can be had at Mr. McCOMBIE and WRIGHT's, either on sale or hire.

Wheatstone's Concertinas, of the best quality, for sale, also beautifully got-up German ones, at moderate prices.

Piano Hammer and Damper Cloth.

Kohler's Band Instruments, of the best quality, always on hand.

Metal Flutes, Electro-plated, very superior, also Wooden ones, with Pearl and German Silver Keys.

Oilcan's Stores, of all kinds, always on hand.

A situation for a Band Master wanted. Apply to
McCOMBIE & WRIGHT

METAL MART, Boree Bunder—
Cast Iron, Wrought Iron, and Lead Piping.
Stop Cocks, Bib Cocks, Steam Valves, and Indicators.
Ornamental Cast Iron Fountains.
Contractors,' Miners,' and Engineers' Tools.
Nails, Hinges, Woodscrews, Bolts, and Nuts.
Bar, Plate, and Sheet Iron.
Zinc Roofing, Roman, and Portland Cement.
Steel and Files.
Ropes, Chains, Blocks.
"Milner's" Fire Proof Safes.
Weighing Machines for Carts, suitable for Entrance Gates of Public Works.
FLETCHER & MITCHELL.

DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID MAGNESIA has been during twenty-five years emphatically sanctioned by the Medical Profession, and universally accepted by the Public, as the BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT, AND INDIGESTION, and as a MILD APERIENT for delicate constitutions, more especially for Ladies and Children. Combined with the ACIDULATED LEMON SYRUP, it forms an *agreeable Effervescing Draught*, in which its aperient qualities are much increased. During HOT SEASONS, and above all, in HOT CLIMATES, the regular use of this simple and elegant remedy has been found highly beneficial. Manufactured (with the utmost attention to strength and purity,) by DINNEFORD & Co., 172, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON. And sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the World.

### LONDON HOUSE.

WATCH, CLOCK, AND CHRONOMETER-MAKERS JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, AND ENGRAVERS.

THORNHILL, BROTHERS & Co., beg to draw the attention of their patrons and the public in general, to their new stock of Jewellery, Watches, &c.

T. B. & Co., receive from their House in London, a fresh supply almost every mail, and they trust the public will not hesitate to send them orders for any thing they may require in their line.

T. B. & Co., have on hand, Wristlets of good Gold, and the latest patterns, Brooches, Necklets, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Rings, set with precious stones, Studs, Sleeve Links, Collar Studs, Ear-rings, Gold and Jet Bolatares, Albert and Neck Chains, Lockets, Vinegaretts, Match Boxes, Keys, Charms, Swivels, Hooks, Wedding and Guard Rings, Pencil Cases, Scarf Pins, Buckles, Mourning Rings.

Silver Egg Frames, Christening Mugs. Knife, Fork, and Spoon, Mug, with Knife, Fork, and Spoon, in one, with beautiful morocco case, lined with velvet and silk, Regatta and Rifle Match Cups, Thimbles, Butter Knives, Silver Alberts and Neck Chains.

Nickelsilver Cruet Stands and Breakfast sets.

Best Gold Hunting Watches, Gentlemans.
Do. do. do. Ladies set with diamonds.
Do. Open faced, Ladies.
Do. Silver Hunting and open faced English and Geneva.
Do. German Silver Railway Time Keepers.
Ladies Companions, Portmonaies, Ivory Pencil cases with knives attached, Purses, Back-combs, Snuff Boxes, Babies Whistles with Coral handles, Chuckmuck cases, Masonic Clothing and Jewellery, Small Horn Musical Boxes playing two tunes, Patent Petroleum Gas Lamps, Candle Sticks and Shades.

Clocks of all descriptions from Rs. 10 to 150.

Musical Boxes of the very best make with drums and bells playing the following airs.

| | |
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| 1. La Belle D'Orient Valse. | 1. Fenella Valse. |
| 2. In the Strand. | 2. Spitzan Polka. |
| 3. The Rataplan Polka. | 3. Les Zouaves Quadrille. |
| 4. La Traviata. | 4. Le Barbier de Seville. |
| 5. Red, White and Blue. | 5. Kitty Patterson. A |
| 6. The Burlesque Galop. | Dreadful Story. |
| | 6. Canz mein Leken Galop, |

*Terms—Cash.*

Orders from Outstations strictly attended to, if accompanied with draft or reference for payment in Bombay.

THORNHILL, BROTHERS & Co.,
Watch, Chronometer, and Clock-makers, Jewellers, Opticians and Engravers.

N.B.—Watches cleaned and repaired by a first-class European Watch-maker, and guaranteed for 12 months after repair.
Bombay, Established, 1851.

## Wines, Spirits, Beer, etc.

FOR SALE.—Superior PALE SHERRY in quarter Casks, just landed ex *Castilian*, from London. Apply to
ROBINSON & Co.

PER "J. J. DUSSIMIER."—McCOMBIE AND WRIGHT, Mess and General Agents, have a fresh stock of—
MUMM'S VINE LEAF BRANDY.
MUMM'S first-class CHAMPAGNE, in Pints and Quarts.
Apply at No. 1, Church Gate Street.

CHAMPAGNE IMPERIAL, FIRST QUALITY, JULES MUMM AND COMPANY, RHEIMS, Shipped by J. J. BORDES, ship owner and sole Importer Bordeaux.

The only genuine Champagne of this Brand for sale at the Godowns of McCOMBIE & WRIGHT. Price Rs. 42 per Dozen.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows:—
Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
Apply at the Godowns of GEORGE S. KING & Co.

ROSSELET & Co., have for sale, sound Claret

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|---|---|---|---|
| J. B. Ducaule | Rs. | 18 